

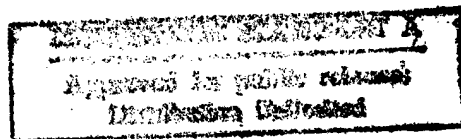
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13 October 1982

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2700



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13 October 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2700

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ALL-AFRICA MEDICAL SCHOOL PLANNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text]

**FREE Africa could soon have its first medical school for post-graduate students if recommendations made in Harare last week are pursued by all African governments.**

The plan was put forward by the 18-year-old Association of Medical Schools in Africa (AMSA), which held a conference for the first time in Harare last week.

The association's president, Nigerian Professor Adesanya Ige Grillo, said after the conference that if the task of training postgraduate medical students was left to individual countries, some would not be able to afford it.

"If a country had to wait to do this, even the few young doctors it had would be forced to leave for Europe. Instead the decision to set up an all-Africa medical training centre will enable the young doctor to train in an environment which takes the needs of the continent into account."

The establishment of the training centre, Professor Grillo said, would stim-

ulate the development of better medical education in Africa.

"As far as AMSA is concerned, it wants to push ahead with the establishment of a medical training centre for Africa soon. The details will go to the World Health Organisation, which will make the appropriate modifications and submit them to the governments of African countries."

AMSA's recommendations on undergraduate education say that the role of African medical schools and health science centres in achieving health for all by the year 2000 is to seek to involve medical students in working in communities.

"They should be actively involved from their early training in the collection and analysis of data from communities. Such data should be used for action in health care programmes," Professor

Grillo said.

Medical students, it had been agreed, should learn skills of communicating with other health workers from the beginning of their courses.

Professor Grillo said that medical students learnt best through practice and that the operation of an effective primary health care programme would therefore be only done on the defined health needs of the community.

On postgraduate medical training, it had been recommended that to avoid a medical brain drain and unprofitable investment, governments and non-governmental bodies should not encourage specialisation abroad.

Recommendations on research had resolved that medical schools and health institutions should actively pursue research that had relevance to the health needs of Africa.

CSO: 4700/1948

## BRIEFS

STUDENTS FROM CUBA--Angolan students holding scholarships from the Isle of Youth in the Republic of Cuba and now on vacation in their homeland had a meeting last Tuesday with members of the Luanda Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. During the meeting the students delivered a message to the committee's coordinator, Evaristo Kimba, member of the party's Political Bureau, in which they stressed their active participation in the courses they are attending. "We are experiencing a state of war, imposed by South Africa, due to our firm desire to support peoples who are struggling for their freedom," the message says and goes on to say that, in view of this situation, "we are herewith declaring our willingness to exchange our books for combat weapons, if necessary." Lastly, the students assert their total support for Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for the way in which he has directed the fate of the nation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Sept 82 p 1] 8568

CABINDA TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES--Jose Augusto Morais, Cabinda's provincial commissar from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, told ANGOP recently that 50 percent of the rural and city public transportation vehicles in the province are not operating due to a shortage of spare parts, fuel, batteries and tools. According to the provincial commissar of transportation and communications, half of the 44 state vehicles in the province are totally out of circulation, with the inter-city sector being hardest hit due to a shortage of tires. "In this sector," Augusto Morais said, "the situation is truly serious, since the production of the only company supplying tires (MABOR) is not meeting our domestic needs. In view of this," he said, "the only solution is to import." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 82 p 3] 8568

EXPORTS STATISTICS--From July 1981 to July 1982, Angolan exports--excluding oil, coffee and diamonds--reached the figure of 8,980.2 metric tons, valued at 121,791,000 kwanzas (about \$4,059,700), ANGOP learned from the Angolan Export Central Office (EXPORTANG-UEE). Hemp, fishmeal and quartz, with 52,634,000 kwanzas, 26,660,000 kwanzas and 15,409,000 kwanzas, respectively, were the three products which hit the highest levels in Angolan exports in the past 12 months. Portugal, Belgium and Japan were the principal purchasers of Angolan hemp, while quartz was sold mostly to the GDR and FRG and fishmeal to the People's Republic of Mozambique. Other products, such as salt, cow hides, tin cans and castor oil seeds, also showed good performance in the

exports of that period. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 82 p 1] 8568

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--A delegation from the MPLA-Labor Party, headed by Noberto dos Santos, director of the Central Committee Organization Department, left Luanda yesterday for Bulgaria for an official visit of a few days. The visit is in keeping with agreements signed between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, and its purpose is to exchange experiences between the two parties in the sphere of organization. The Angolan delegation is made up of the head of the department of party growth and of the coordinators of the organization departments in the provinces of Malanje, Benguela and Cabinda. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 82 p 1] 8568

SECURITY MINISTRY HUILA MEETING--Huila--The national methodology meeting of the Ministry of State Security took place on 26 and 27 August in Matala under the direction of Capt Tone Marta, political director of that ministry. The meeting, which dealt with questions of party growth in that ministry, was attended by provincial political directors of the Ministry of State Security as well as guests from the government and party organization of Cunene Province. At the conclusion of the meeting, the participants visited various places, particularly the remote Kilamba areas, where they were briefed on the most serious problems facing the people; they also met with the political leaders of that establishemtn and talked with the people. The delegates also visited industrial units, principally the manufacturer of dairy products in Cunene and of tomato concentrates, the Matala Agricultural Group, and its hydroelectric power plant. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 82 p 2] 8568

MILL OPERATION PARALYZED--The CIMOR mill in Matala, whose principal activity is the production of corn meal, is on the verge of being shut down due to a shortage of raw material and bags. According to Nelson Lopes, state representative of that joint production facility, with two-thirds of the capital in the hands of the Angolan government, when there is a normal supply of raw material and the mill is operating at full capacity, the CIMOR mill could produce about 3,600 tons of corn meal per month. Nelson Lopes said that domestic production of corn meal in no way uses all the productivity capacity of the mill and, in addition, the facility is in need of an independent system of electrical energy. This situation, he stressed, added to the fact that of the 604 workers only 5 are qualified, is not making it possible to fulfill the established production plans in the near future. Meanwhile, it is to be noted that the CIMOR mill has been in operation for about 2 years on an experimental basis. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 82 p 2] 8568

MEETING WITH PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN--Lunda-South--A meeting with all private businessmen was recently held in Saurimo to analyze problems relating to the development of Lunda-South Province. The meeting was presided over by Jose Goncalves Diogo, coordinator of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the party's provincial committee. The main purpose was to analyze the transportation of local goods; certain conculsions were reached,

particularly with regard to the support which private businessmen can give to party and government organizations in the marketing sector. In addition, Jose Carlos "Explosivo," deputy coordinator of the party's provincial committee, visited the communes of Alto-Chicapa, Cacumbi and Xassengue where he was accompanied by other local officials of the party and government. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 82 p 2] 8568

NAMIBE PORT DIFFICULTIES--The acting coordinator of the provincial party committee and the deputy provincial commissar of Namibe visited the commercial port recently where they observed various irregularities relating to the handling of goods bound for Huila, Cunene, Kuando Kubango and Namibe provinces. In fact, the two officials discovered that large quantities of cans of vegetable oil arrived at the Namibe port completely crushed, leading them to believe that this was the work of dishonest workers at the Luanda port from where the goods came. Later, at Namibe's commercial port, the officials were informed that about 80 percent of the 500 tons of wheat flour bound for this province had arrived in a state of deterioration and that steps were underway to identify those responsible. Another aspect which was brought to light during the visit was the manner in which sugar was unloaded; more than 2 tons were lost because the bags arrived torn. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 82 p 2] 8568

CSO: 4742/400

CONGO

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRICE INCREASES--The cost of petroleum products was increased in Congo-Brazzaville from September 1. The government news agency said the increases were brought about by fluctuations in the price of the dollar, and by ricochet effect, the French franc. The state oil marketing company, Hydrocongo had a loss of 7,000m. CFA francs last year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3398, 20 Sep 82 p 2460]

CSO: 3400/11

## GAMBIA

### BRIEFS

SEVERE ECONOMIC CRISIS--Vice President Mr. Barkary B. Darbo recently told Parliament that the country is facing a "severe economic crisis and social stress" in a dimension never experienced before. Proposing the motion on the adjournment of Parliament, Mr. Darbo said that government is trying to tackle the economic crisis through increased productivity in agriculture, fisheries and tourism. He noted that the relationship between government agencies and farmers is based on firm and loyal dialogue and genuine consultation. The Vice President also attacked politicians who, he said, instead of educating the public, use ethnic, religious and other social differences to encourage separation and conflict for their "own selfish ends." He described these as "political demagogues and unscrupulous people," but said he was confident that these "evil" people would fail miserably in their pursuit. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3398, 20 Sep 82 pp 2462, 2463]

CSO: 3400/11

LONDON REFUGEES ACCUSED OF ANTIPRESS CAMPAIGN

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Some self-exiled Ghanaian journalists in London are making frantic efforts to sabotage efforts of the Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) to assist the Ghanaian press with much needed inputs, notably newsprint.

This was disclosed by Mr Osei Poku, managing editor of THE PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS to the G.N.A. Correspondent shortly before he flew back home from London after a month's visit.

It would be recalled that at the last CPU meeting held in London in June this year, Mr Poku appealed to the union to come to the aid of the Ghanaian press.

The managing editor pointed out that those journalists were destroying the very profession they sought to champion since their actions would make most of their colleagues at home lose their jobs if friendly countries denied Ghana the assistance it needed now.

He said because these journalists had been granted the permission to live fat on the sweat of the British people, they did not care what happened to their colleagues back home.

"These journalists," he said, "would admit that the economic recovery made by the British people over the past centuries, were not made by undermining each other or out of envy."

Mr Poku condemned the activities of the self-exiled journalists, adding that even though such actions were directed against the present government, Flt.-Lt Rawlings and his colleagues do not suffer much harm but rather the country.

He, therefore, appealed to the conscience of those involved to desist from their unpatriotic act, pointing out that "leaders will come and go, but Ghana will always remain."

CSO: 4700/1958

CYO, CHURCHES WARNED TO IDENTIFY STAND

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 4 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Mr Zaya Yeebo, Secretary for Youth and Sports, has asked the Catholic Youth Organization (CYO) to purge itself of all counter-revolutionary elements.

He said the PNDC would not hesitate to crush any corrupt youth organizations and those which allowed themselves to be used by counter-revolutionaries.

"If you want to remain alive, you have to rid yourselves of corrupt elements," he told the 20th national management meeting of the CYO which opened at Cape Coast on Thursday.

The theme for the week-long meeting is "The Christian youth on the march to nation-building."

The secretary said it was time the churches clearly identified their stand; whether they stood for those in whose interest the revolution was launched, or for the privileged and corrupt elements in the society.

He regretted that though the top hierarchy in the churches preached virtue, they practised vice and warned: "If you allow the church to be dominated by 'kalabule' elements in the society your aims and aspirations would be crushed."

On the destruction of lodges by demonstrators in Accra, Mr Yeebo said the action was justified because "if the people decide that an institution stands in the way of progress and must be destroyed, it will be done."

He, therefore, charged the CYO to identify the real friends of the church from its enemies and find concrete solutions to problems.

"The days of theory are over. Concrete action is now needed for the mobilization of the youth towards nation-building," he said.

In a welcome address, His Grace John Kodwo Asmissah, Archbishop of Cape Coast, called on the participants to come out with ideas ways and effective means of deepening love for their country.

LOCAL LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION ORDERED ALONGSIDE ENGLISH

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Adwoa Asiedu]

[Text] The Government has decided to make it compulsory for all school-going children in the country to study, at least, one Ghanaian language alongside English irrespective of their ethnic background.

Parents who are not in favour of this decision would be allowed to withdraw their wards from school.

The Secretary for Education, Ms Ama Ata-Aidoo, disclosed this yesterday when she opened a workshop of Akan Orthography for tutors in higher institutions in Accra.

The workshop was organized by the National Consultative Council for Ghanaian Language (NCCGL) under the theme "Unified Akan Orthography."

Giving her address in flawless Fanti, she explained that the Government's decision was necessary for a link-up between the children generations since it will help to gather wisdom, information about the past and present and communicate easily and better with their own people.

Before the programme is launched, she said, the Government would ensure that there were competent teachers and enough books to carry through the programme.

She regretted that though the Ghana Institute of Languages did not teach a single Ghanaian language informative materials written in the local languages had all vanished from the markets.

For a meaningful implementation of solid language policy, Ms Ata-Aidoo called on the Ghana Publishing Corporation to exhume all the scripts on Ghanaian languages and publish them as a matter of urgency.

In his welcome address, the chairman of the NCCGL, Owura Kwadwo Opare, suggested that Ghanaian languages should be presented for the Common Entrance and Middle School Leaving certificate examination to change the negative attitude towards the subject.

CSO: 4700/1958

## BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO USSR--Fifty-six Ghanaian students left Accra on Tuesday to pursue higher education in various universities in the Soviet Union under a USSR Scholarship programme to Ghana for 1982. According to Mr Popou Ibor, Educational Attache of the Soviet Embassy, the group forms part of 180 students who won the awards for USSR. Some of them have already left to begin their courses in Agricultural Science, Medicine, Engineering, Economics and Political Science, Pharmacy and allied subjects. He said the courses which would lead to Master's and Doctorate degrees would be spread over a period of seven years. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Sep 82 p 4]

NEWSMAN TO USSR--The editor of the WEEKLY SPECTATOR, Mr Kwesi Woode has left Accra for Moscow, Soviet Union, to attend an international conference of journalists being organized under the auspices of the Soviet Information Services. Whilst in the USSR, Mr Woode will tour important historical places to learn more about that country. He is expected to be away for two weeks. During his absence, Mr Yakubu Dadinkai, his deputy will act as editor. [Text] [Accra GHANANIAN TIMES in English 8 Feb 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1958

## RELATIONS WITH FRANCE ASSESSED ON EVE OF SEKOU TOURE VISIT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3547, 13 Sep 82 p 2328

[Text] THE ANNOUNCEMENT that President Sekou Touré is finally to make his long awaited visit to Paris on September 16 and 17 is at the very least of historical significance. For this will be his first ever visit to the French capital in all the years since Guinea pronounced its famous "no" in de Gaulle's referendum of September 1958, 24 years ago this month.

Relations between France and its former West African colony have been difficult ever since that famous event. In the 1960s there was a period of open hostility, when broken diplomatic relations were followed by charges that de Gaulle's France was engaging in systematic destabilisation. The total cut-off of aid and other relations by France helped drive Guinea into a corner, and its economy (potentially one of the richest in West Africa) into a disastrous situation.

Slowly, in the 1970s, Guinea has worked its way out of its isolation, and, especially with the help of a few sympathetic friends in the West, obtained the investment and the openings needed to develop its minerals. Although insisting on its non-alignment, the shift in Guinea's international position has become more and more apparent, especially this year, when we were treated to the unlikely spectacle of the erstwhile extreme radical Touré consorting with the

ultra-conservative Reagan, during the former's official visit to Washington.

France has been much slower to benefit from Guinea's opening to the West. President Giscard, in power in the mid-70s saw the opportunity and went on a visit there himself, but the visit was never reciprocated, partly because of the Guinea president's fears for his own security, due to the large number of opponents resident in France. Relations with François Mitterrand, excellent during the 1960s became bitter in the late 1970s because of the human rights issue, which the French Socialist leader belatedly took up (although the major complaints against Sekou Touré date back to the days when the Mitterrand-Touré honeymoon was at its height). Thus, when Mitterrand came to power, where other African socialists rejoiced, the Guinea President found himself alongside Mobutu and others, nostalgic for the non-socialist Giscard. The anti-Touré campaigns, such as those of the wives of Guineans who have disappeared, are likely to receive much publicity during the visit. But, as with France's view of President Mobutu, "reasons of state" in this case benefiting from Guinea's mineral bonanza, seem uppermost. Alas, socialist solidarity has little to do with it.

CSO: 4700/1953

## BRIEFS

JONATHAN HITS PLAN--MASERU--The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, has said in East Berlin he regretted that South Africa's so-called new constitutional dispensation referred to power sharing and yet effectively excluded the the Black majority from political participation. He said this would aggravate South Africa's racial problems. Speaking at a dinner, Dr Jonathan said Lesotho, like the rest of Africa, lacked the capital and expertise and it was worse off as a result of a colonial policy which was calculated to use it as a cheap labour reservoir for South African mines. He said Lesotho was working for the reversal of this situation, by appealing to genuine friends throughout the world and across ideological lines to assist with capital and technical expertise. Dr Jonathan also said he regretted Lesotho was being victimised by South Africa for giving humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid fleeing to Lesotho. South Africa was harbouring, training and arming the dissidents and quislings of the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army under the false claim that Lesotho was providing training bases for ANC terrorists. He said, however, Lesotho would continue providing humanitarian assistance to genuine victims of apartheid. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1939

MORE ATTENTION TO PARTY CELLS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] To enable the party cells to play a directing role at the rank and file level in companies, without any hindrance, the FRELIMO Party leadership will give greater attention to these political structures, according to the most recent "Voz da FRELIMO" program.

The measure is in response to problems faced by the rank and file party structures at work sites as a result of differences with the managing directors.

The measure is also in answer to the need to reactivate the party cells to properly conduct their work of recruiting workers in preparation for the fourth congress.

According to the "Voz da FRELIMO" program, various operational problems and shortcomings are preventing the cells from fully playing their directing role at the rank and file level.

The incorrect view of party work in some sectors, along with incorrect actions in certain enterprises and services, are seen as the major factors impeding intensive party work at these locations.

In a meeting on 14 August with party cells and dynamization groups, led by Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological work, several cases came to light in which party members had been persecuted, demoted and even dismissed by company administrators solely because they had criticized or reported irregularities.

"Voz da FRELIMO" further revealed that, in a certain company, it is known that "the administrator demanded tape recordings of meetings of the party cell in order to monitor its work and its plans. This attitude is a clear illustration of the tyrannical action of some directors and an affront to our class power."

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CSO: 4742/393

BOURGEOIS ACTIVITIES SEEN FACTOR IN LOWER LIVING STANDARD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portugues 25 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial by Machado de Graca: "Combat Against Bourgeoisie"]

[Text] The party leadership has decided to intensify its battle against the bourgeoisie in our country, particularly in the city of Maputo, against the already existing bourgeoisie and against those who daily attempt to begin their career of exploiting the people. The workers were alerted to this combat in a recently published document from President Samora Machel.

The gravity of the problem is apparent to all of us in our daily lives. Even a superficial examination of our economic situation indicates that there is a great deal of money in circulation in relation to the goods we produce and those we can import. Hence the rise in many prices. Hence the speculation and profiteering.

This situation has a different effect on those who live on the product of their labor and those who live off the profits of business activities.

Our country's legislation, specifically Decree No 4/80, seeks to introduce a first correction in the abovementioned imbalance, regulating wages, promotion of workers and wage increases. It is one of the aspects of the policy which should be complied with.

The other aspect is control--equally strict--of the prices of products that reach the market, and very strict control to see that all the products which are present capabilities permit reach the market.

The law against crimes that harm our economy and the offensive against speculation are some of the basic items in this second aspect.

It is the responsibility of popular vigilance and the state law enforcement agencies to see that this second aspect is implemented and, in a general way, the first aspect as well.

Otherwise, we will see prices continue to rise as a result of speculation, profiteering and excessive profits which, if not illegal, are certainly immoral.

Speculation begets speculation; for example, we see the prices in restaurants rise to illegal levels on the pretext that they have also had to purchase goods on the black market at illegal prices. At the end of this chain is the nation's bourgeoisie, who have accumulated enough through these deals to be able to pay the price demanded by their own class.

Those who live by their own labor, on a wage that is generally low and fixed, daily witness more and more products and services exceed prices which they can afford. In other words, they see their living standard declining.

Therefore, in an organized way and directed by the FRELIMO Party, we must use the tools we already have--our laws, our police and inspection forces and popular vigilance--to force the bourgeoisie to stay within socialist legality, thus preventing its unbridled growth, which can only be at the expense of the exploited worker.

And I am certain that the workers do not wish to be exploited further.

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CSO: 4742/393

GDR TO PROVIDE MULTIFORM TRAINING TO 6,000 YOUTHS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] "During the discussions, both parties indicated their desire to expand cooperation in the area of professional training," Labor Secretary Antonio Carvalho Neves told our reporters last Saturday, moments after the signing of a working protocol for bilateral cooperation between our country and the GDR.

"We signed a plan of activities for 1982," Neves said, "covering the professional training of specialists in geological surveying, cement, civil construction, electricity and automobile mechanics."

According to Neves, over 6,000 young people are now in the GDR for professional training, 200 of whom are on scholarships granted by the GDR, and the number of youths should be increased next year.

The signing of the protocol was the culmination of the discussions with a GDR delegation led by the secretary of state for professional training, held at the end of a visit to our country. The discussions were based on the common assessment of bilateral cooperation by the joint economic commission's subcommittee on professional training and manpower.

"We found a sincere and continuing commitment on the GDR's part to maintain its cadres, both in an advisory and professional training capacity. Under the terms of the cooperation, professional training centers will be established in the textile, electrotechnical, mining and metalworking sectors," Neves said.

Training centers will function in the companies themselves, and a need was also seen to complete the training centers for electrical technology, agriculture and the textile industry.

Meanwhile, 62 youths who have completed their courses will return to the country next year, along with another group of about 400 who have been temporarily employed in companies for practical training.

"The discussions went well and took place in a climate of mutual understanding, in a cordial atmosphere in which each of us sought to understand the realities in both our countries," Neves concluded.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### NORWEGIAN COOPERATION IN MERCHANT MARINE TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 82 p 10

[Article by Benjamim Faduco]

[Text] Internationally qualified merchant marine officers will be trained in the People's Republic of Mozambique, starting next year, we learned from a source at the Naval School of Mozambique in Maputo. This means that the future officers graduated from this school will receive internationally valid professional licenses.

The course, the first at this level to be given in our country, will have the support of Norwegian cooperation; the first Norwegian technicians are already in Maputo.

The rest of the Norwegian technicians will arrive here soon to take part in organizing the course, which is expected to begin in February 1983.

Sponsored by the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transport, the course will be conducted by Norwegian technicians pursuant to an accord signed in 1980. The course will also have the support of IMCO, an international agency connected with the merchant marine.

The training of the future merchant marine officers will include three specialties: pilot training, communications (radiotelegraphy) and mechanics.

The 3-year course will be broken up with periods of practical training, either on ships belonging to the school or to the Mozambican merchant marine.

According to the same source, the course will be open to candidates with the minimum of a 9th grade education. At the end of the course, the future officers will have the equivalent of an 11th grade in general education.

Various equipment is already being set in place to insure that the course will begin on the scheduled date. A language laboratory is almost completed.

A communications station is also being installed, fully equipped to simulate, on land, all the communications situations that occur in actual sailing conditions.

A mechanics laboratory will also be installed at the school to provide the necessary training for future machinist officers.

Other construction to expand the school is planned, and a pavilion to serve as a dormitory for the students is almost completed.

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CSO: 4742/393

MOZAMBIQUE

USSR CONSUMER COOPERATIVE TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] The USSR Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives [TSENTROSOYUZ] will grant three scholarships to the National Coordinating Commission for Consumer Cooperatives, admitting Mozambican cadres to the Faculty of Economics of the Cooperative Institute of Moscow. The information came to us from an official connected with the cooperative movement in our country.

According to the same source the scholarship grants are the result of discussions in Moscow between a TSENTROSOYUZ delegation and a delegation from the Mozambican National Coordinating Commission for Consumer Cooperatives.

A cooperation accord was signed at the conclusion of the discussions. Notable among the various questions discussed was the annual assignment of 10 cooperativists to that socialist country to participate in a 10-month training course.

TSENTROSOYUZ is responsible for coordinating the activities of the cooperative unions of the 15 republics, and will assist its Mozambican counterpart in the creation of a cadre training center.

"Under the terms of the accord, practical implementation of the signed documents should begin in 1983 and continue for 2 years. It is also noted that the two organizations should exchange information on the development of the cooperative movements in the two countries," the official said. Regarding support to cadre training, he added that "materials on methodology and such will be sent for use in the training courses."

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CSO: 4742/393

## MOZAMBIQUE

### DANISH COOPERATION IN SHIP MAINTENANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] Creation of ship maintenance centers in this country is currently under study, our reporters have learned from circles linked to activity in the sector. The study is being conducted by Danish technicians who recently arrived in Mozambique for this purpose.

The purpose of creating naval maintenance centers in some provinces of the country is to insure the repair of ships serving in the respective maritime areas.

The current study is sponsored by the National Directorate of Sea and River Transport. The Danish technicians are already in some of the coastal provinces to observe and evaluate the existing [illegible] infrastructures in each of the locations.

It is expected that the future naval maintenance centers could come to work on other naval units from outside their respective maritime areas, according to the needs and capacity of each center.

Because of the lack of properly equipped maintenance centers, many ships serving various points on the Mozambican coast are currently out of operation.

The situation is further aggravated by the lack of spare parts and equipment to supply the small maintenance shops at the country's various ports.

Sources linked to the maritime sector believe the future maintenance centers will be installed in maritime administrations where small infrastructures for this type of work are already in existence.

A technician in the sector allowed that the centers could be installed in Maputo, Inhambane, Beira, Quelimane and, possibly, in Angoche, Nampula Province.

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CSO: 4742/393

REPORTAGE ON ELECTRICITY LINES EXTENSION

Limpopo Line Project

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Drafting of the definitive design for the 110-kilovolt power transmission network that will connect Maputo to Chokwe, Xai-Xai and Massingir will be completed by the end of this year.

According to a reliable source, its main purpose is to electrify the valleys of the Incomati and Limpopo rivers with power originating at the Massinger hydroelectric plant.

The overall cost of the project has not yet been fully determined since it will depend on the technical solutions to be adopted on the basis of the design drawn up. However, it is envisaged that it will be around 800 million meticals.

The increasing demands for electric power to supply pumping stations for irrigation, particularly in the Chokwe, Xai-Xai and Massingir regions, led to facing the problem of creating an energy infrastructure in the southern region of the country. Construction of this network will make it possible to connect Maputo with Massingir, thus utilizing the hydroelectric energy existing there and appreciably improving the quality of service.

The design for the lines and the substations is being drawn up by the Agrocomplekt Enterprise of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and is expected to be completed in September and December of this year.

At the same time, the definitive design for the Massingir hydroelectric plant and associated substation to connect to the 110-kilovolt network is almost completed.

When finished, this power plant will be equipped with three generator groups of 20 megawatts each. In the first phase, only two groups will be installed.

The energy produced at this hydroelectric plant will be transmitted to the Lionde and Xai-Xai substations.

The definitive design is being drawn up by the Portuguese Consulting Company (COBA), and is expected to be delivered to Mozambique Electric soon.

## Large-Scale Hydroelectric Survey

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Mozambique Electric, with the support of the Noroconsult Company, is proceeding with the inventory of the hydroenergy resources of the whole country, having already made a preliminary study in Nampula and Zambezia provinces.

According to a company source, these activities will make it possible to get a detailed energy picture of the main rivers of Mozambique, making it possible, in the face of eventual increases of consumption, to determine wisely the best solutions to adopt.

Within the framework of this project, more detailed work was carried out in Niassa Province with a view to installing a hydroelectric plant that will supply the city of Lichinga.

### Benefits for the Farm

Implementation of this project is the first step in a larger plan aimed at supplying the rural areas with hydroelectric power produced by small hydroelectric plants.

The fact is that the socialization of the farm and the designation of the farm as the basis of the country's economic development demands efforts in order to bring electric power to the farm which is essential to the improvement of the social well-being of the people.

The electrification of the farm will mark a break with undevelopment. It will result in the lighting of homes, the streets and communal villages; the possibility of pumping water, operation of the grinding mills, establishment of a handicraft industry; the holding of night classes in the rural schools; sterilization of surgical instruments in rural hospitals and maternity wards, and the conservation of foods, among many other things.

### Nacala, Pemba Stations

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Mozambique Electric is going to avail itself of financing from Great Britain to expand the thermal power station in the city of Pemba, which at the present time is not producing enough energy to supply the new Texmanta textile factory that is now in the installation phase.

Similarly, and on the basis of an agreement signed with Stork-Werkspoor Diesel (SWD) of Holland, the company is proceeding with the expansion of the thermal power station of Nacala, which in the future will have an installed power of about 28 megawatts. The contract signed between the two companies is estimated at about 225 million meticals and is part of the plan of financing by the Dutch Government to the Mozambique People's Republic.

In Pemba, expansion of the thermal power station will make it possible to expand the current capacity, which is 3 megawatts, through the installation of two electric generators of 2 magawatts each, burning heavy fuel.

This undertaking, which is estimated at approximately 150 million meticals, will contribute to the economic development of Cabo Delgado Province.

The electric generator units to be installed come mounted on platforms to facilitate being moved to any other place in the country as soon as Pemba benefits from the energy of the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric plant through the Center-North Line.

Expansion of the Nacala power station, whose nine generator groups are also mounted on platforms for the same purpose, will permit the centralization of electric energy production in that coastal city, thus seeking to conserve the scarce available human and material resources, in combination with the implementation of the Nacala-Monapo-Nampula line.

#### Cahora Bassa Energy Distribution

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Aug 82 pp 8-9

[Text] The Center-North Line, which represents the backbone of the Cahora Bassa power distribution network, is the largest and most modern electric transmission system in all of Africa, in the opinion of Engineer Ronaldo Lyrio Borgo, director of the office of the project underway, the headquarters of which is in Quelimane, the capital of Zambezia. The project is going to guarantee high-tension electrification to supply enterprises of great economic importance including industrial, agricultural and mining units (some underway, others still under study) and to improve the efficiency and capacity of the port and railroad systems of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

That director told our reporters that the equipment to be utilized for the construction of both the transmission line and the respective substations is regarded as modern in almost all the world, capable of maintaining a more economical, renewable energy in a useful life of more than 50 years although the investments are extremely high.

According to the same source, in the long term, the Center-North Line project will guarantee the continuity of electricification without costly expenditures while the present thermal power stations in the provinces consume an astronomical quality of fuel, in addition to the fact that they expend foreign exchange as imports.

#### Projects

At the present time, all the projects included in the Center-North Line are being coordinated through an executive office which, as we mentioned earlier, has its headquarters in Quelimane, where all the consortium associates participating in the project are gathered.

Involved as builders are the French-Italian consortium SAI-CGEE Alsthom, Cogelelex (installer) and the Swedish Swedpower, supervisor of the whole project in coordination with Mozambique Electric.

The general project of the Center-North Line encompasses essentially four important phases characterized by identical parameters two of which are gaining great momentum at the present time, namely, the line that links the zones of Songo, Caia, Nicoadala, Quelimane, Mocuba and Alto Molocue.

At those places more extensive activities are being carried out which characterize the first and second phases, with the construction of transmission lines and their respective substations, including the final supervision of the projects according to the work timetable set by the central organs of the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

Thus, within the framework of the two first phases underway, there is the extension of a Songo-Caia double line (practically completed at this time); with reference to the Caia, Nocoadata, Quelimane and Mocuba line, it is a single line in the implementation phase.

As for the Tete and Caia substations, the status of the civil construction projects is considered relatively positive, almost 90 percent having already been completed.

The Nocoadala substation will be ready by the end of this year even taking the development of some civil construction projects into account. In the case of Mocuba, the projects are 70 percent completed and their installation and final supervision phase are being implemented at the present time.

According to the project timetable, the period for the completion of this vast activity is scheduled for the end of December but there is still the possibility of extending it in order to compensate for the interruptions caused by the constant torrential rains that hit Zambezia Province.

#### Coordination of the Phases

It is evident that in the course of the implementation of the Center-North Line one may note a likeness, which can be considered useful as regards the utilization of our material and human resources.

However, their characteristics are different since the work is being carried out according to a previously programmed timetable.

Thus, a specific time period was set for implementation of the second phase with the doubling of the Caia-Mocuba transmission network and later, already in the following and third phase, with the implementation of the Caia-Luabo-Marromeu draft project, with the doubling of the Caia station.

Finally, in the later period, the so-called fourth phase is going to be implemented, which includes extension of the Alto Molocue, Burue and Cuamba network, with substations under construction in Nampula, Angoche, Ocuia, Pemba and Montepuez.

## Immediate Objectives

There are obviously immediate objectives trying to be achieved wisely through the use of the energy from Cahora Bassa. Among various aspects already known, there are also some new socio-economic development projects.

### Mozambicans Go to Sweden for Specialization

For advanced training and specialization, a group of seven Mozambican technicians will go to Sweden where they will work with experts in several areas of modern technology, especially as regards the electrical installation of substations and transmission lines.

The course was sponsored by Swedpower, a consortium associate involved in the Center-North Line for matters of final supervision of the project.

The group is comprised of workers who in practice have demonstrated aptitude and skill in the work that was entrusted to them.

### Some Data on the Project:

Kilometers of 110-kilovolt line--1,000; kilometers of 220-kilovolt line--1,000; weight of materials to process in the first phase--1,000 tons; number of workers involved in the first phase--1,000; cost of the first phase of the undertaking--5.6 billion meticals; builder--SAI-CGEE Alsthom; consultant--Swedpower.

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CSO: 4742/397

NATION SEEKING EEC INVESTMENT IN IRON ORE DEVELOPMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3398, 20 Sep 82 p 2460

[Text]

*Shada Islam writes from Brussels:*

Senegal has joined the rapidly growing list of West African states who hope to persuade the European Community and European mining firms to invest in the development and exploitation of their iron ore resources.

The formal request for EEC aid for the development of the Falémé mines in eastern Senegal was made in Brussels, on September 7, by Cheikh Hamidou Kane, Senegal's Minister for industrial affairs and mines. The demand comes at a time when the EEC development division is trying to draw up an "EEC mining strategy" designed to persuade reluctant European investors to take a stake in Africa's mineral resources. Although the long-awaited strategy was expected to be unveiled in autumn this year, indications are that a formal policy statement will be put off until next year. For the moment, however, the development division at the EEC commission will continue to encourage African states to come up with viable mineral development projects.

The projected "mining policy" received a major setback following the recent decision by the European Coal and Steel Community to invest an unprecedented \$600m. in the Carajas iron ore mines in Brazil. Commissioner Pisani, in charge of the EEC's special Lomé relationships, failed in his attempts to torpedo the project, which he fears could tie up EEC funds which could be used to invest in Africa. The EEC decision to invest in Brazil also provoked vehement criticism in ACP circles in Brussels, and prompted a number of Western African representatives to make formal requests for EEC funding for iron ore projects.

The three major African projects being considered by the EEC development division include the Mount Nimba iron ore mines in Guinea, the Belinga deposits in Gabon and the Falémé mines in Senegal. Indications are that the EEC commission favours the Guinea projects which, according to development experts, compares "rather well" with the Carajas deposits in Brazil. The Guinea mines are only 285 km away from ports in neighbouring Liberia and require total investments worth \$1,000m. to be able to produce approximately 15m. tonnes of iron ore per year.

The Senegalese Minister stressed that he was "worried" by the EEC's "apparent ignorance" of the iron ore mining potential of the Falémé mines. "We were surprised that the focus by the EEC was on Brazil and Guinea, and that there has been no mention in recent discussions of the Senegalese mining potential", he told *West Africa*. According to the Senegalese leader, the EEC is now considering a "positive response" to his request for funding for the \$900m. project which should allow Senegal to produce up to 12 million tonnes of iron ore per year for 40 years.

European experts point out the apparent "disadvantages" of the mine which is situated at a distance of 700 km from Dakar. The deposits, estimated at 300 million tonnes, are also considered "modest". They recognise, however, that the ore is of "excellent quality" and that the sums to be invested are "reasonable". The Senegalese Minister adds that the feasibility study which should allow for work to begin on the mines should be ready by the end of the year.

The emphasis on developing Senegal's mineral sector is part of the Government's plans to "diversify the economy which has depended excessively on the agricultural sector", said Hamidou Kane. Other countries in the Sahel were probably following the same course, he indicated. The Minister denied, however, that this could lead to overproduction. "It is true that the iron ore market is not bright today, but we have studies showing that the market should pick up towards the end of the decade and be able to accommodate Brazil and two or three other iron ore projects in Africa", he said.

CSO: 3400/11

BRIEFS

'ENRICHMENT' CASES--The Special Court set up last year to enact the "Illegal Enrichment" law has started its first case, against the Director General of the Banque de l'Habitat, M. Becaye Sene and the Chief Electrician at the Daniel Sorano Theatre, M. Mamady Gassama. The case will be followed by a case against four employees of OCTAD, the State agricultural agency disbanded last year. M. Baba Dioum, the former head of the National Well-digging Society, has been arrested and charged with illegal enrichment. The banker and the electrician were jailed respectively for three and two years and fined 26m. CFA Francs and four million Francs. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3547, 13 Sep 82 p 2378]

CASAMANCE VIOLENCE--A correspondent of Le Monde has reported on widespread violence in the Casamance region. The correspondent tells of village massacres in the region on a much larger scale than was originally reported (West Africa, July 19). The violence was between Djola (indigenous catholic) and Balante (animist Bissau Guinean) peoples. "Dozens" of villages are reportedly burnt out, and "thousands" of people have been made homeless and fled, in particular to Guinea Bissau. The Balante people have a tradition of stealing cattle and other goods, which was apparently the cause of the troubles. The gendarme and police reinforcements sent in July to quieten the situation have proved ineffective. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3547, 13 Sep 82 p 2378]

CSO: 4700/1953

## SOMALIA

### BRIEFS

SOMALIA-FRG AGREEMENT SIGNED--Mogadishu, Thursday--Somalia and the Federal Republic of Germany signed here this week an agreement according to which the FRG will build two fishing vessels for supplying the Kismayu factory with enough fish to be processed. The terms of the agreement also include a West German undertaking for the expansion of the Kismayu fishing plant with the addition of freezers and 1000-ton cold storage compartments. The implementation of the agreement starts this month, and the building of the boats is to take a period of nearly a year. The agreement was signed for the Somali side by the Minister of Fisheries, Jaalle Osman Jama Ali, who took hold of the occasion to disclose that a more ambitious project for exploiting the marine resources of the Bari and North-West regions will be launched in October this year. This five-year programme includes the building of fishing vessels of various sizes, freezers, ship yards and cold storage facilities, and will cost 450 million shillings, the Minister said. Jaalle Ali added that the project will be implemented with the technical help of companies and experts financed by the World Bank. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 3 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1943

FINE PART OF PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT, CLAIMS STATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

TRADE unionist Mr Alan Morris Fine had joined a conspiracy to overthrow the South African Government and should be convicted under the Terrorism Act.

This submission was put forward in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday by Mr J A Swanepoel who is appearing with Mr W J J Hanekom for the State in the terrorism trial in which Mr Fine has pleaded not guilty.

The allegation is that Mr Fine sympathised with and is or was a member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), which tried to organise workers in South Africa to play a militant role in a revolution in the country and to change the social, economic and political systems by crippling or prejudicing industries in the Republic.

While admitting that he passed on information about labour matters, Mr Fine has denied knowing that SACTU still had an alliance with the banned African National Congress and that information passed to one would be used to further the aims of the other.

It has been admitted that communication was

carried out by means of "dead letter boxes" and codes.

In argument yesterday the prosecution submitted that if Mr Fine did not intend his information to be used by the ANC, he foresaw the possibility that it could be used, and was reckless as to the possibility.

Mr Swanepoel said Mr Fine had claimed he was unaware of the alliance, but literature found in his possession referred to the alliance. Nowhere in the literature was it indicated that the alliance had been terminated.

Mr Fine has testified that he did not believe that by working for SACTU he would be contravening any law, but Mr Swanepoel claimed Mr Fine said he suspected two of his contacts in Botswana of working for the ANC.

Mr Swanepoel submitted that a summary of evidence by Major Craig Williamson, who infiltrated the ANC as an undercover agent, was uncontested or not disproved by the defence and should be kept in mind by the court.

In this summary Major Williamson said: "The

ANC was regarded as the leader of the revolutionary alliance which consists of the ANC, the South African Communist Party and the South African Congress of Trade Unions . . .

"To organise the revolutionary process the alliance felt the Black workers of South Africa had to be organised into something which went beyond trade union consciousness and was more in the line of a revolutionary class consciousness."

On December 17, 1977, at the ANC Heroes' Day, an address was given by the president of SACTU. With him on the stage was Joe Slovo, who represented the revolutionary council of the ANC.

If this was not sufficient evidence that the two worked together there was also an instance in March 1978 when both SACTU and the ANC were represented at a meeting of the United Nation's special committee against apartheid.

At one stage the address of the ANC headquarters in London was used by SACTU.

## Acts 'Were Not Terroristic'

THE fact that a person might unwittingly help a conspiracy did not make him a party to that conspiracy, Mr D Kuny, defence counsel for Mr Alan Morris fine, argued at Mr Fine's terrorism trial yesterday.

Mr Kuny's argument is that Mr Fine was unaware of any alliance between the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) and the banned ANC.

He submitted in argument in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that the State was not in possession of the evidence needed to show the existence of a conspiracy between Sactu and the ANC.

"All the acts alleged against Mr Fine are acts performed on behalf of a lawful organisation.

"There can be no doubt that the accused's acts were not per se acts of a terroristic nature."

Mr Fine should be judged on his own acts alone and certainly not on the acts of an organisation (the ANC) which allegedly had aligned itself in a conspiracy with another organisation.

A conspiracy might well have existed but the State

had to prove that Mr Fine had intended to further this conspiracy. This proof alone would be proof of his guilt.

The law relating to terrorism was so wide, claimed Mr Kuny, that virtually any act which could be visualised by some as being directed against law and order — an assault on an official, for example — could be taken to constitute an act of terrorism:

"Mere association with and the furnishing of information to SACTU could not constitute taking part in the activities of the ANC."

In conclusion Mr Kuny argued that it was true that there had been evidence of Mr Fine communicating information on everyday labour matters in South Africa to persons in Botswana in a secretive manner.

"While this may create an aura of illegality and suspicion a clandestine communication does not indicate a guilty mind on the part of the accused."

Judgment will be given by Mr W Rosch on November 8.

CSO: 4700/1939

SUDDEN RESIGNATION, DEPARTURE OF DE CRESPIGNY CREATES SUSPICION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Mystery Man"]

[Text]

WE HAVE had some mysterious people in this country, and one of them is Professor Anthony de Crespigny, who resigned from the President's Council and left the country suddenly in August.

A member of the now-defunct Liberal Party, he was Professor of Political Science at Cape Town University. He described himself to the Steyn Commission on the media as a "liberal in the old English tradition."

In South African terms, however, he was a conservative, supporting the Government's policies and proposing, as far back as 1978, a system for Whites, Coloureds and Asians — excluding Blacks — based on the theory of consociational democracy.

This became the essence of the President's Council's constitutional reform plan.

There are suggestions now that he worked for the African National Congress or the British intelligence service, MI 6, or both.

Though double agents are not unknown in the murky world of espionage, we doubt whether he could have acted at the same time for such disparate organisations as the ANC and MI 6.

His own denials are of no consequence, since the last thing he would do is admit that he was any kind of spy.

The best thing he could do would be to return to South Africa and face his accusers, but he appears reluctant to come back — certainly at this point in time.

So we are left to ponder why a man who had made a major contribution to the constitutional future of this country should suddenly up and go.

From the Government side, the chairman of the President's Council, the Vice-State Presi-

dent Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has denied that any State institution has brought any pressure to bear on Professor de Crespigny to resign from the President's Council or leave the country.

Professor de Crespigny had informed him that he had been forced to resign from the council for "pressing personal and family reasons," Mr Schlebusch said.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, has stated that he knows "nothing of any government action against Professor de Crespigny".

However, newspapers at the weekend claimed that the professor had been questioned by a security agent only days before his sudden flight.

A purported list of ANC members contained the name "De Crespigny" followed by the same initials and date of birth as the former President's Council member.

Professor de Crespigny has denied that he has ever had radical Left-wing allegiances and says he knows nothing of the alleged ANC document.

He has also denied that he was ever a member of the Congress of Democrats, though his former wife, Caroline, joined the organisation some years after their divorce and was detained for a period.

He also told a newspaper: "I know there have been unending gossip about my departure, including rumours that I worked for MI6, the CIA or the KGB. I know nothing about these agencies."

Nevertheless, reports persist that Professor de Crespigny was suspected of having been an agent of MI6 and it was for this reason that he was questioned by NIS.

Like our readers, we find it all mystifying.

For if Professor de Crespigny had any links with the ANC or MI6, or had been suspect in any other way, he should never have been appointed to the President's Council.

If, on the other hand, the allegations about him are part of a plot to discredit the Prime Minister, the easiest thing would be for the Government to put paid to all the rumours by saying who Professor de Crespigny really is, what his background is, and how much faith the Government places in him.

As it is, there is a big question hanging over Professor de Crespigny and the sooner the matter is cleared up, to everyone's satisfaction, the better.

For if the professor is not absolved of any involvement in underground or spying activities, his presence in an influential position in the President's Council will reflect on that body as well.

And nobody wants that to happen. ....

CSO: 4700/1939

PW LASHES OUT AGAINST PAPER, CP ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday lashed out at the editor of the Pretoria newspaper Oggendblad as well as at members of the Conservative Party who were questioning the Government's policy of allowing freedom of belief and of religion.

Reacting on the issue of religion in a future three chamber Parliament Mr Botha asked "whether we have now really reached the point where we have sunk so low that the Son of God's message has to be protected by law".

Mr Thuys Human, editor of Oggendblad, said in a special front page editorial that the congress should realise that Coloureds and Asians, among whom are many Hindus and Moslems would have to use their own prayers with those of Whites in the combined committee sessions. He said the congress should get clarity on the matter so that it could know exactly what its choice should be. Mr Human also said the congress should realise that by accepting the new policy proposals it would vote away its right to have a say in all future policies.

Mr Botha said he felt

sorry for Mr Human, adding "we will remember him in our prayers".

The Oggendblad editor's article was in very weak taste, he said.

Before Mr Botha reacted to the Oggendblad editorial a large number of delegates had complained about the article.

One delegate demanded that Oggendblad be rejected and never again be bought by Nats.

Others called it a shocking report. Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, MP for Helderkruijn, said it was not only a totally unasked for report, being published during the congress, but he also accused the writer of not knowing how politics worked in South Africa.

Dr Van der Merwe said there was no question that Christianity would fall away as basis for the Government's policies in the new dispensation and neither would the NP congress lose its right to decide broad policy principles.

Congress would remain the party's policy-making body and the Government would still have to translate that policy into practice.

A Pretoria delegate suggested that Oggendblad was not a National Party organ and that free copies distributed in the hall should be thrown out.

## Beware Theologians' Racism and Tragedy of Hatred, Says Heunis

IF all NP congresses accept the Government's new policy guidelines it hoped to introduce legislation next year to start introducing the new system, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, told the Transvaal NP congress in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Heunis said it was necessary to introduce the new system as soon as possible so "that lost time could be caught up with," wrote AAP THERON.

He warned against theologians who were questioning the Government's three-tier system on the basis that Muslims and Hindus, were now being accommodated in Parliament and said it was tragic that people who were preaching the Gospel were simultaneously sowing hatred.

He said such people expected the government to reach success where they failed themselves, adding: "A Christian does not live in hate of his fellow citizens.

"Beware of theological racism for it could destroy South Africa," he warned.

Mr Heunis was asked why MPs could not also be members of the President's Council. He said the President's Council would also have a form of

legislative power, with the result that one person could not be a member of two power-bearing bodies simultaneously.

The government proposed the new policy guidelines because it believed its proposals were the only way to prevent domination by one group of another and also the only way to uphold standards.

"Our purpose with the new system is to entrench peoples' rights over matters which affected them personally and, at the same time, to establish effective government together with the retainment of standards."

Mr Heunis told the congress that the Government's constitutional plans would not require a referendum and the process of converting them into legislation could begin with the next parliamentary session.

He believed the proposals would gain the support of a large sector of Coloured and Asian people.

He agreed with Mr Dick van der Ross, the Rector of the University of the Western Cape, that a significant number of Coloured people was prepared to accept the Prime Minister's constitutional

plans.

Mr Heunis was asked what would happen to the plans if the Coloured and Asian population refused to accept them.

The 1977 proposal had been rejected, he replied, because it was a White plan and it contained elements unacceptable to other population groups. The Prime Minister's proposals, however, were based on those of the President's Council which were the result of consultation between the three population groups concerned.

"The government did not come to the congresses before consulting with these population groups and their leaders. This does not say that there was total acceptance among all those we consulted.

"When a person, however, acts reasonably, then it is possible to take reasonable people along with you," Mr Heunis said.

He wanted to warn against those who discouraged the Coloureds and Asians from participating in the Government's new dispensation.

# MUGABE'S DISENCHANTMENT WITH MEDIA EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

**MR ROBERT** Mugabe's love affair with the international media 'is certainly fizzling out fast. The first signal that the initial ecstasy was beginning to fade came in February, when Dr Hans Germani, Africa correspondent for the giant West German Axel Springer publishing house, was booted out of Harare and declared "an enemy of the people".

Dr Germani got clobbered on a number of counts.

He had written a series of articles exposing the growing links between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and the USSR.

He had presented facts proving that the contingent of North Koreans in Zimbabwe was not just a handful, as claimed, but comprised 100 or more military advisers and instructors, a matter the Marxist Government apparently wished to conceal.

There was also dissatisfaction about the fact that he had sought an interview with Mr Joshua Nkomo, then still Minister of Home Affairs. For this, he was accused of "meddling" in domestic

Zimbabwean politics.

But the major accusation was that his disclosures had embarrassed the Zimbabwean Government and it was probable that these had caused the complete cut-off of potential West German private investment in the territory.

Then came a not-so-subtle hint that should he be prepared to play ball, to co-operate, to disclose his sources of information, his case would receive more sympathetic treatment. On refusal, he was hastily hustled out of the country, told never to return.

Next, in July, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Information, announced that a "blacklist" of foreign journalists was being compiled. This covered correspondents considered to have "contributed to the bad image of Zimbabwe... being projected in some quarters of Europe and America."

Now, from this week, comes the big clamp-down: the announcement of Soviet-style territorial restrictions on newsmen, under which foreign journalists will now be requir-

ed to inform the Government of any trips beyond 40 km of Harare and Bulawayo.

This represents the most severe restriction yet imposed on free reporting in the new Marxist state.

Undoubtedly, Zimbabwe has earned some exceptionally bad exposure over the past few months. Examples:

Peter Taylor in the London Sunday Telegraph: "Zimbabwe — Back to the Bad Old Days? Increasing Unrest in Mr Mugabe's Troubled Land."

Jack Foisie in the Los Angeles Times: "Zimbabwe Faces Civil War Threat. National Unity Jeopardised by Widening Mugabe-Nkomo Rift."

Newsweek: "Zimbabwe: On Brink of Rebellion."

The influential Bavarian daily, Munchener Merkur: "A New Hotbed for War — Zimbabwe."

Washington's new conservative daily, the Washington Times: "The Double Game of Mugabe and his Soviet Advisers."

The Wall Street Journal: "American Investors Wary About Zimbabwe."

The Economist: "Zimbabwe: Not So Simple."

France-Soir: "Zimbabwe — Is Prosperity Possible?"

Are such critical headlines, bound to have a most adverse effect on foreign investors, justified?

Well, even the liberal British Press, initially so charmed with Mr Mugabe, is now showing signs of having second thoughts, of agreeing that things appear to be going from bad to worse.

For the British, one of the most worrying aspects appears to be the Mugabe Government's increasingly slender regard for the legal niceties.

Such surprise is hard to comprehend. After all, Mr Mugabe showed his true colours very early on.

He always promised to take power through the barrel of a gun. This he proceeded to do, in a vicious shambles of an election.

Since shooting its way to power, Zanla has again and again demonstrated its cynical indifference to justice, law and order.

The first and most dramatic evidence came in 1981, when the courts convicted Edgar Tekere on charges of first-degree, premeditated murder.

But, in a blatant example of judicial manipulation, his lawyers invoked a section of the old Indemnity Regulations. To the fury and chagrin of the Whites, this cold-blooded killer strolled out of the High Court, a free man.

Since then, the qualifications for appointment to the Bench have been substantially reduced.

The former Attorney-General, Mr Brendan Treacy, was forced by Mugabe to make way for a Zanla successor, one Chidyausiku.

Almost immediately after the appointment of Chidyausiku, criminal charges were withdrawn against a number of Zanu-PF officials, including six serious criminal charges against the Zanu-PF Mayor of Gweru, Patrick Kombayi.

Kombayi, best known for beating up Whites, earned some distinction when he first came to office by commissioning a photograph of himself, clenching a hefty iron bar between his choppers.

The Press was then duly requested to publish this photographic masterpiece, with the slogan: "I have teeth. I can bite."

The next shock for the Whites came when the new Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, promoted 14 very junior Police officers to senior positions, replacing experienced officers who were not members of Zanu-PF.

Ushewokunze, a strange man said to have named six of his sons. Herbert Ushewokunze in his own honour, has perpetrated many other grave breaches of the law he is, theoretically, pledged to uphold.

Defying an order by a High Court judge, he refused to release the York brothers, men who have since decided life would be a lot safer in South Africa. He personally ordered that a convicted prisoner, Stephen Bertrand, be placed in leg irons, despite advice from the prison authorities that such action was unnecessary and unwarranted.

A White Parliamentarian,

an, Mr Wally Stuttford, and a number of Black suspects were held illegally, incommunicado, with no charges and no trial, for long periods.

Ushewokunze permitted, perhaps ordered, the torture of these men.

Earlier this year, he ordered the arrest and detention of the Chief Immigration Officer at Harare Airport for delaying the departure of Mr Mugabe's aircraft while clearing other passengers.

Upon release, this officer was not permitted to sue for wrongful arrest.

Published reports clearly indicate that the incidence of violent crime in Zimbabwe has increased enormously over the past year: but the percentage of successfully investigated crimes has declined equally alarmingly.

In many cases, dockets are either not opened by the police or are hastily closed when it is found that the suspects are members in good standing of Zanu-PF.

Effectively, this means that Zanla top brass, including Cabinet Ministers such as Eddison Zvobgo and senior Army officers such as General Rex Nhongo and Major-General Tungimirai, can perpetrate almost any criminal offence without fear of punishment.

Just to make sure of that, special legislation was promulgated in July. Under this, all members of the Cabinet, Police and Army (or any person or official deemed to be acting on their behalf) are indemnified against any criminal or civil prosecution arising out of actions deemed to be in the national interest.

Which, lawyers agree gives them all a pretty free hand to do as they like.

## HSRC RESEARCH INTO TV BROADCASTING REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Dave Spiro]

[Text]

ONE of the findings of an analysis of the mass media in South Africa was that all population groups were portrayed very positively on TV.

The analyses of the mass media in South Africa was compiled by Dr D P Conradie of the Institute for Communication Research of the Human Sciences Research Council.

The survey has been in progress since 1974 and has found that, in addition to the positive portrayal of all race groups, the portrayal could have nothing but a constructive effect on the opinions various population groups have of one another.

Dr Conradie also found, when one considered the various occupational roles that occurred in TV broadcasting, that Whites were usually portrayed as "athletes, sportsmen and sports officials." This phenomenon could be attributed mainly to the sports broadcasts on television.

On the other hand, Blacks mostly appeared as 'heads of state and political leaders' mainly because of the high incidence of news programmes which interviewed Black leaders from other coun-

tries.

From the available data it was clear that 89 percent of identifiable individuals on TV1 were Whites and about 10 percent Blacks. In news programmes it was found that about 83 percent of the people featured were White, 15 percent Black and two percent other population groups.

The survey also found that about one-quarter of local programme time was occupied by Afrikaans-speaking Whites, about the same amount of time by English-speaking Whites, while about two percent was set aside for Blacks.

The remaining time was allocated to nature programmes and other scenes. Males were found to be the dominant sex featured on television.

Dealing with the question of aggression shown on TV, the report found about five or six scenes picturing aggression were shown each hour.

Despite this relatively high figure it was also true to say two thirds of the total programmes broadcast contained no aggression whatsoever.

It was also found that the incidence of aggression was usually slightly higher on the English service than on the Afrikaans service.

In surveying radio programmes, the report found that both the Afrikaans and the English service devoted most of their time to music programmes before and after the introduction of television.

The only changes in the radio programmes broadcast was a swing to more informative broadcasts early morning and late afternoon on both services.

This change coincided with the majority of workers being at home during these types of programmes.

In a content analysis of samples of South African newspapers, the report found that an average of three-fifths of total newspaper space was usually devoted to advertisements while one-fifth of the newspaper was devoted to purely informative function.

It also found that the Afrikaans Press devoted more space to informative function and less space to adverts than English newspapers.

SOWETO'S PROPHET PREDICTS DROUGHT, WAR, FARMINE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Aug 82 "EVE" insert p 4

[Article by Carol Mathiane]

[Text] UNLESS Mrs Lilian Mokoena fasts real hard we are in for famine, war and the end of the world, she says.

Mrs Mokoena, in case you don't know her, is the woman who prophesied Soweto would go up in flames in 1975. When it did a year later, during the 1976 riots, she proudly said "I told you so".

"The Madonna and child" is how she prefers to be called, but "The God of Goddesses of Soweto" will also do.

Speaking in her not so humble flag-lined abode in Klipspruit, on the Old Potchefstroom Road, she proclaims God's wrath is upon us.

"I have the power to intervene for the people of Soweto who are big sinners," she says.

Again and again she speaks of the evil in Soweto.

During the 1976 riots she was stoned by Sowetans offended by her prophecies.

"You remember I had to go and pray at the Mountain View Koppie to ask God not to destroy the world?"

"Had I not prayed,

Soweto would have been wiped out and a new township renamed Sophiatown built. I fasted for three years — I was so thin, I looked like a ghost," she says.

While most Sowetans think of her as eccentric others believe she has supernatural powers.

Asked why she was one year out on the Soweto riots, she says: "I never specified a time — reporters did. From that time onwards I had problems. People hurled abuse at me, stood in front of my gate and called me names. Some threw stones, but I kept quiet, fasted and prayed to God to save us."

Mrs Mokoena claims she has a direct line to God and maintains doom and destruction would follow if it weren't for her prayers.

Her latest predictions are world famine and war which will reach an apocalyptic end in 1986.

"There will be no rain, countries will be at war and there will be no food. No country will be able to send food and relief to another — what

happened in 1976 will look like small matters," she says with a laugh.

She started praying and fasting to avert this on Monday.

A widow and mother of six, she earns her living from her herbal mixtures and prophecies.

"I pray for inspiration. If a person comes to me for help — I first pray, then the treatment I administer is revealed to me".

While she wears long dresses, capes and doeks typical of those worn by the African Independent churches, she also adorns her neck and arms with African beads worn mostly by African herbalists.

"People think they can kill me just like that," she says and snaps her fingers.

"I am not of this world. I am God's child. These witches cannot touch me. I have been stoned and mocked for telling the truth — I will continue to do so as long as God reveals himself to me".

IMPACT OF BREAD PRICE HIKE ON POOR BLACKS REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN TIMES of depression, the poorer sections of the community are hit hardest, but there is no reason for officials to give specious reasons for some of the measures, which are purely discriminatory, that they effect.

This is today strikingly being illustrated here with the hike in the price of bread and the introduction of legislation that is going to lead to black people feeling the brunt.

Bread is a staple food for many poor people — white or black. Still, more blacks are in that portion of the population that will suffer most. Many elderly people, pensioners and children, both sickly and healthy, are going to suffer. Most of our school-going children eat bread at lunch-time and in the rural areas malnutrition has been staved off because bread was cheap and filling. Now this is to change.

There is a welcome and even heartening outcry from masses of people who can see the cruelty in these measures, particularly after the recent shock increase in General Sales Tax (GST).

A member of the Black Sash reports in today's paper (page 2) that thousands of black pensioners could spend about a quarter of their R40-a-month income on bread after the increases. That leaves them with next to nothing to fight through two

months.

In Durban it is reported that the increase in the bread price would cause the malnutrition rate to go up.

Doctors there will ask Cabinet Ministers to stop this increase from going ahead in a desperate move to prevent a sharp rise in malnutrition deaths. With two babies dying from malnutrition every day at Durban's King Edward VIII hospital, doctors fear this figure will soar dramatically when the price of bread goes up.

So the poor and the underfed will not only suffer but actually die from deprivation. That is cause enough to stop officials from going on with this move, at least at this time.

In the meantime, Mr John Knoetze of the West Rand Administration Board has made a startling admission concerning the board's forced decision to stop migrant workers from changing jobs in this area. Mr Knoetze blamed this inhuman act on the present recession, a specious kind of admission that needs to be immediately shot down.

In the first place, the workers cannot be made to suffer because of the country's poor economic performance. In the second place, labour will always be needed in urban areas, even if jobs are scarce

at the moment. In the third place, what is assumed is that these workers must simply go back to the rural areas and quietly disappear or die of hunger.

We want to question this kind of leadership, which is reminiscent of Marie Antoinette before the French Revolution, who is alleged to have said that the masses should eat cake when they were crying for bread.

The economic climate today in the final analysis is created by political management and mismanagement. The Government and all its surrogates are responsible for a highly and extremely wasteful system of duplicating facilities and everything else in the name of an ideology.

CSO: 4700/1939

## BANKING NEEDS COMPETITION, SAYS HORWOOD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 82 p 21

[Text]

HONG KONG. — The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, yesterday officially opened a representative office of the Trust Bank of Africa in Hong Kong.

The opening function was attended by prominent businessmen and banking communities of Hong Kong.

In his address, Mr Horwood referred to the tendency for financial institutions in South Africa to "cluster together" in a few large groups.

He stressed the continued importance of the "independent banker," and the need for adequate competition within the banking system.

"As a sufficient number of independent groups have emerged from the rationalisation process in South Africa, there still exists a fair measure of competition and the formation of groups has created a more sound and less vulnerable financial system," he said.

The official attitude towards banking developments in South Africa, Mr Horwood said, was consistent with the general philosophy of encour-

aging economic growth, but always subject to the requirement of proper financial discipline.

Financial discipline does not require prohibitively restrictive controls over the system. In South Africa, the objective is to create greater competition among financial institutions within the market place.

The abolition of the ceiling method of credit control, the lifting of deposit and other interest rate controls and the liberalisation of the foreign exchange market in recent years are examples of steps taken by the authorities to encourage competition among the banks and to improve the effectiveness of the market system."

Mr Horwood said it remained the objective of the Government eventually to abolish exchange controls applicable to South African residents.

Cyclical adverse balance of payments developments in the past 18 months had made it difficult, however, to proceed

rapidly with this programme.

He expressed satisfaction with the way in which the South African spot foreign exchange market had developed over the past two years.

The same progress has, however, not been made with the development of the forward foreign exchange market and more attention will now be focused on this area of the market, "he said.

The more flexible approach in recent years to the foreign operations of South African banks enabled them to make an important contribution towards financing of the country's balance of payments deficit.

During the past 18 months, Mr Horwood said, they had borrowed about \$2-billion overseas to supplement their liquidity — an amount they could raise with ease because they had started from a position of almost "zero" foreign liabilities.

He said Foreign commitments of South African banks were still very small however.

NATAL UNIVERISTY HOSTS DETENTION, SECURITY CONFERENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 82 p 9

[Text]

DURBAN. — Any detainee's confession produced under conditions of solitary confinement was "hopelessly tainted" and no modern court of law should ever accept it, an internationally renowned psychiatrist, Dr Louis West, said in Durban yesterday.

He was speaking at the detention and security legislation conference being held at the University of Natal.

Dr West, who has studied the psychological effect of solitary confinement on prisoners for 30 years, described these effects as DDD — debility, dependency and dread.

Debility involved the physical wearing down of detainees through methods such as sleep deprivation. This generally induced misperceptions of reality and extreme suggestibility.

The process by which the prisoner began to depend on the interrogator began almost immediately he said, especially if the prisoner were isolated from others.

"The prisoner will be forced to identify with his captor as he is the only person with whom he can communicate," Dr West said.

Feelings of dread were

induced in many ways. These included the fear of permanent incarceration, the threat of physical injury and concern for loved ones outside the prison.

Against this background, Dr West said, induced confessions were always unreliable unless "they can be substantiated by objective physical evidence.

"It is possible for the captor to create an elaborate tissue of lies and deceit out of absolutely nothing by inducing a confession from a detainee in this way," Dr West said.

Symptoms of stress were also listed by Dr Graham Tyson of the Witwatersrand University Psychology School, when he addressed the conference.

They were psychological effects of detention which included delusions, hallucinations, insomnia, withdrawal, difficulties in concentration and depression.

Dr Tyson said the psychological response to detention was basically the same as the response of other very stressful situations such as motor accidents, combat, rape or

prisoner-of-war camps.

The level of stress resulting from solitary confinement was increased by ignorance, little of no preparation and unexpected sequences of events.

Being kept in isolation was also extremely stressful, he said, because fear and uncertainty created a need for the company of friends who would be able to help the detainee cope.

Dr Tyson said reports of detainees showed they had experienced feelings of intense fear, helplessness, loss of control and threat of annihilation.

Even detainees who had been released still showed classic stress symptoms, including re-experiencing the event, a numbing of responsiveness to or involvement in the outside world, insomnia, difficulties in concentration and depression.

Ex-detainees could also suffer from changes in their physical health, he said.

## Conspiracy by Reds 'A Myth'

DURBAN. — South Africa's security legislation existed to instill fear in the hearts of ordinary people who might otherwise feel inclined to voice their opposition, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, director of Johannesburg's Legal Resources Centre, said.

"It is not because South Africa is the object of a worldwide communist conspiracy which has been conducted so effectively that the entire world has been misled in regard to the true situation obtaining to this country," he said.

"That is a myth, and its propagation is an insult to our intelligence."

Mr Chaskalson was delivering the opening address on Wednesday at a conference at the University of Natal in Durban to

examine detention and security legislation.

The security laws enabled the State to control the flow of information, to prescribe political opposition and to break up organisations which might have been seen to be gaining popular support, particularly within the Black community, he said.

"This country is ruled by White South Africans who have organised it in a way designed to ensure that wealth and privilege vests in them.

"Attempts within the Black population to mobilise support against White domination have been broken up, repeatedly, and peaceful methods of protest have been curtailed."

Mr Chaskalson said this

had led to violent resistance and the Black population, excluded from power within South Africa, had sought allies outside the country and had found them.

"Today, their cause is recognised by the whole world and White South Africa stands isolated, defending itself behind a network of security legislation and military power.

"But a society which depends for its survival on harsh security laws will inevitably collapse.

"Laws which frustrate the aspirations of a majority of the population are divisive, and to contain the divisions, the laws have become increasingly repressive, that in turn hardens attitudes and stirs up revolt," he said.

## No Protection for Detainees

DURBAN. — There is very little within present security legislation which provides any degree of protection for detainees, a Johannesburg attorney, Mr Raymond Tucker, said yesterday.

Addressing the detention and security legislation conference at the University of Natal, Mr Tucker said the "Pages of legislation have created a valueless apparatus of review and an illusion exists that the detainee is protected and still has certain rights.

"The truth is that what rights still remain only tend to illustrate the extent of the loss of rights and the remedies provided only highlight the absence of any meaningful protection."

Later in the confer-

ence, Professor John Dugard, director of the centre for applied legal studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, urged that all judges be given equal opportunity to hear trials under the security laws.

From a study of the 25 security trials held in the Transvaal recent years, he said, these cases were tried by 12 judges out of the 45 who sat in the Transvaal.

Prof Dugard said there was no evidence to suggest that judges who had heard political trials enjoyed any greater expertise on the subject than those who had been overlooked.

"On the contrary, several of the judges so overlooked did have some experience in this field of law."

MIGRANT WORKERS--WRAB DODGES BLAME, UNIONS ANGRY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board Mr John Knoetze yesterday blamed the country's economic recession for the new Government directive to refuse contract workers permission to change their jobs.

Mr Knoetze said the criticisms which have been levelled against Wrab for "the clamp-down on migrant workers" was unjustified and unfair.

The directive, given by the Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand will now make it impossible for contract workers who have lost their jobs to be employed elsewhere — even if they have found a new job.

At the end of their contract, or if their employment is terminated before the expiry of the contract, they will have to return to their "homelands" where a Government labour officer will decide whether they can be registered in another job.

Mr Knoetze said this

has not been brought about by a new law or regulation. He said his board had always been bound by the same law that applied to all other urban areas throughout the country.

"The difference is just that my board has used its discretion in applying the law in cases where circumstances so permitted. But it surprises me to find that we are condemned by people who know what the law says about the position of contract workers.

"When a worker enters into a contract with an employer, that contract remains valid only for the period that the worker is in the employ of that specific employer. The contract cannot be transferred to another employer.

"But we are concerned about the creation of job opportunities for people in the jurisdiction of the West Rand Board and we have been quite accommodating because we hate seeing anybody lose an opportunity to get himself a job." Mr

Knoetze said.

He also said that because the economic situation in the country was not all that good, the tendency would be to give job preferences to people who had permanent rights to work and live in the urban areas.

The Chief Director of Wraab Mr C J Bezuidenhout told SABC radio yesterday that there was a decline in the demand for manual labourers. He also said the country's economic recession was worsening and that the unemployment rate could rise to 1.5-million.

Trade unions representing black workers have condemned the directive as a move aimed at keeping blacks

out of the cities.

Mr Piroshaw Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), Mr David Lewis of the General Workers Union, and other unions dismissed reports that workers with urban rights supported the move on the grounds that it would protect their own jobs.

Mr Camay, whose union is an umbrella body of close to 10 unions, said members of his union with urban rights were so sympathetic with the migrant workers that they were willing to be retrenched to save the migrant workers from being returned to their "homelands".

CSO: 4700/1939

DECLINE OF TABLE BAY HARBOR LAMENTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] TABLE BAY harbour, one of South Africa's major ports and once a lively Tavern of the Seas of international repute on one of the busiest of ocean routes, has been reduced to a ghost of its former self--by radically changed trends in shipping and cargo operations and by depressed economies around the globe.

The effects of long spells of near-emptiness in a large part of the harbour that once bustled with the colourful comings and goings of passenger and cargo liners from all parts of the world, have been felt throughout the economy of the Western Cape.

And it has changed the social and business character of Cape Town--in which the harbour was once a pivotal point--in much the same way as the removal a decade ago of the once-thriving cinema district in the St George's/Riebeeck street area turned Cape Town into a dead city by night.

The general public are becoming less and less a part of the harbour scene, and in spite of the efforts of conservationists and others, no move has yet been made by the authorities to return to the public of Cape Town some of the considerable expanse of the Table Bay shoreline that has been devoured by harbour developments over the years.

The fall-off in shipping has hit helicopter and launch services, ship-chandlers and other maritime-oriented businesses particularly badly, and because there are fewer sailors spending less time in port, activity at seamen's clubs and homes--at least one of which may close soon--also reflect the slump.

The busiest part of the harbour is the relatively new seven-berth Ben Schoeman Dock, which handles containerised cargo, while a greatly-reduced number of break-bulk cargo vessels use the 11 commercial quays in the Duncan Dock, completed in 145 in a massive reclamation scheme.

Foreign fishing craft--mostly from the Far East--are now among the main patrons of the Duncan Dock, while the old Victoria Basin with its four commercial quays is also being used primarily by fishing interests.

Official figures made available to the Cape Times this week by SA Transport Services and the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce show that while there has been an increase in the overall tonnage of cargo handled at the port--most of it in containers--there has been:

--A 50% reduction in the number of ocean-going vessels using the harbour over the past 10 years; and

--A huge drop of more than 20-million gross registered tons in the volume of shipping handled by the port in the five years since the Southampton-Cape mailship service came to an end.

The official figures show that in 1972 a total of 3 480 917 tons of cargo of all kinds was handled in the harbour. Last year this figure had risen to 6 073 727 tons--but this was about 52 000 tons less than the volume handled at Port Elizabeth.

South Africa's main port, Durban, handled 21 792 464 tons in 1981, and East London 5 051 701 tons.

The most dramatic trends reflected by the official statistics are those for Richard's Bay, which was officially opened as a port in 1976, and Saldanha Bay--both of them now major ports for the export of ore and other bulk cargoes.

While in 1977 only 674 tons of general cargo were handled at Richard's Bay, that port had by far the highest figures last year, with 30 251 174 tons handled.

And while only 1 225 tons of cargo were handled at Saldanha Bay in 1977, the figure for this port had soared to 13 182 343 tons last year--double the volume handled at Cape Town.

The citrus industry recently decided to switch from Cape Town to other ports--mainly Port Elizabeth and Maputo--because of the withdrawal of the 40% rail rebate export assistance and also because of the tariff increases announced in the SA Transport Services budget.

The Deciduous Fruit Board has as a result found itself the sole "customer" of the pre-cooling stores in the docks, and has embarked on a R10-million scheme to rationalise the fruit storing facilities there and to run them more economically.

An SATS spokesman said last week that in spite of the fall-off in shipping handled by the port, there was no question at present of relinquishing quay-space for other purposes or of handing over certain functions of the harbour to private enterprise, as was mooted last year.

He added that Table Bay harbour was being maintained as a 24-hour port and harbour staff were not being laid off. "We have a full staff on each shift at each of our two-shift quays, so that we are constantly ready to provide service when it is needed."

The spokesman said there were an estimated 15 000 people in the docks at any one time during the week--7 000 Railways and Harbour employees, 7 000 private-enterprise employees and 1 000 people who went to the docks daily on business connected with shipping.

He recalled the Suez crises of 1956 and 1967, when at times there were 40 and more ships waiting out in the bay for berths, and he added:

This could happen again at any time--and we've got to be prepared for this or any other eventuality that could suddenly put pressure on the port."

CSO: 4700/1937

## ESCOM EMBARKS ON MASSIVE EXPANSION PROGRAMME

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) has embarked on an expansion programme for the next 10 years which will cost about R16 000-million.

This includes four thermal power stations in the Transvaal which will increase Escom's capacity by 14 000 mW. This is equivalent to its maximum generating capacity up to 1980 — when it used 22 power stations.

The cost of these power stations will be between R1 800-million and R2 000-million each. They will use coal as an energy source. The first of these, Tutuka, near Standerton, is on line to be completed by 1985. Every six months after that the generating capacity will be increased by 600 mW.

Lethabo, near Vereeniging, and Matiba in Ellisoras, Northern Transvaal will use a different technique to the others. The fourth, Lekwe is to be built next to Lethabo.

Another two thermal power stations will be erected in the Eastern Transvaal and Natal re-

gions.

The new Drakensberg pumped storage scheme is already complete and is being switched into the national network.

A spokesman for Escom said it was hoped to have part of Koeberg nuclear power station in the Cape completed by the end of this year. The expansion programme also includes a new hydro-power station in the Western Cape which will be named Palmit.

The spokesman said Escom was running at full capacity despite the economic downswing. "We cannot slow down. When the economic climate improves we have to meet the demand and keep it under control."

"The expansion programme was very beneficial in this time of recession." The construction industry has taken a downward trend because of the recession. This programme will give a lot of work to the industry, particularly construction engineers."

"The programme also provides work for skilled labourers. We will be em-

ploying nearly 23 000 skilled workers in the ten year period from the Free State and Rand regions alone.

"However we have had problems with housing for personnel due to the shortage of building material. This has improved because of the slump. In Vereeniging we are building 800 houses which will be completed over the next two years.

"Electricity tariffs will only increase with an increase in the coal price and the money we need to recuperate from the stations. We do not envisage abnormal tariff increases over the next few years."

The spokesman said there was an increased demand from the agricultural sector for electricity as an energy source because of the price hikes on conventional fuel. "There was a 10,3 percent increase in rural electricity supply over the last year and we hope to supply over 3 000 farms in the Free State and on the Rand this year."

NEW MINE DISPUTE DECLARED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jentje Knappe]

[Text]

THE Mine Surface Officials' Association (MSOA) has declared a dispute with the Chamber of Mines over the payment of annual increases and intends taking the matter to the Industrial Court.

The dispute is the second to be declared by the MSOA in less than two months and centres on a decision by the chamber to delay this year's annual increment for compulsory MSOA members by a month.

Compulsory members of the association — who constitute about 90 percent of the MSOA's strength — were granted an annual increase of 13 percent with effect from July 1 this year, a month after the increment date for voluntary members and members of the Underground Officials' Association and the SA Technical Officials Association.

The MSOA believes the discrepancy in dates amounts to unfair labour practice by the chamber and has filed an application with the Department of Manpower for the appointment of a conciliation board as a first step towards taking the case to

the Industrial Court.

The application was made on August 31 and, in terms of labour legislation, the chamber has until tonight to forward its reply to the application to the department.

By late yesterday it had not advised the Divisional Inspector of Manpower in Johannesburg of its comments but a spokesman for the chamber said this would be done before the deadline.

Explaining the MSOA's position yesterday, the association's general secretary, Mr Robbie Botha, said the withholding of annual increases to compulsory members of his organisation was an act of "chastisement" and "vindictiveness" on the part of the chamber.

The MSOA first declared a dispute with the chamber on July 1 after wage negotiations ended in deadlock. The association had found the chamber's offer of a 9 percent annual pay increase unacceptable.

On July 8, after the chamber granted Council of Mining Unions members a 12 percent increase, the MSOA was

told negotiations could be started afresh provided it withdrew the conciliation board application unconditionally.

This was done, said Mr Botha, and, on July 16, the chamber offered MSOA members a 13 percent increase. But, while members of other officials' associations — which had initially agreed to accept 9 percent, then had the offer upgraded — were granted their increases with effect from June 1, MSOA compulsory members were discriminated against and received their increases with effect from July 1, Mr Botha said.

The association had received no explanation from the chamber about the discrepancy in dates and had been left to draw its own conclusions, said Mr Botha.

The MSOA was not prepared to accept the chamber's "high-handed" attitude. It would not sit back and be "punished for having dared reject the chamber's original 9

percent wage offer.

The Chamber of Mines confirmed last night that the MSOA had applied for the appointment of a conciliation board to settle a dispute on the implementation date of the salary increase.

The Chamber's statement said that the chamber made an offer to the MSOA on July 16 1982 that the minimum salaries of officials would be increased by 12 percent and that actual salaries of members of the association would be increased by 13 percent, on average, with effect from the July 1982 payments.

This offer was accepted unconditionally by the general secretary and manager of the MSOA who, on the same afternoon, confirmed the acceptance of the offer.

Subsequently the association asked the chamber to advance the implementation date but this request was refused. Hence the dispute.

CSO: 4700/1939

## BRIEFS

RESERVISTS AIRBORNE--SOUTH African police reservists have taken to the air. The officer in command of the reservists, Brigadier Manie van Zyl, said in Pretoria yesterday there was great interest in the Air Wing of the Reservist Force. He said 31 reservists were qualified pilots and 21 owned their own aircraft--three of them helicopters. Since this wing was established some time ago, the reservists had been used only to patrol highways over long weekends when traffic was heavy, but it planned to use these aircraft in all fields of [word illegible] prevention and [word illegible]. The progress of the Reservist Force had been astonishing since it was established in 1960 and 20 237 members had joined. More than 50 percent of them were active. Since it was decided to recruit women and schoolboy reservists, 300 women and 480 juniors had joined. In the Northern Transvaal, Witwatersrand, East Rand, West Rand and Far North divisions, 3 572 active reservists had served at various police stations in April 1981, working a total of 387 940 hours or more than 16 000 man days, Brigadier Van Zyl said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 82 p 9]

HOME BY XMAS--WINDHOEK--National servicemen in SWA whose military duty ends this year will be home in time for Christmas, a spokesman for the SWA territory force said in Windhoek yesterday. The first group of servicemen who began their military duty last January would be out of the Defence Force on December 22. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 82 p 9]

ANC MEN DENIED APPEAL--TWO men convicted of being members of the banned African National Congress and conspiring with it in a plot to blow up the SABC/TV premises in Brixton last year were refused leave in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday to appeal against their sentences. Robert Adam (26), a lecturer, and Mandla Themba, a photo-journalist, who were both employed by the South African College of Higher Education, received effective sentences of 10 years' and five years' imprisonment respectively. Mr Justice W G Boshoff refused them leave to appeal on the grounds that they had "no reasonable prospect of success on appeal". Adam wished to appeal against the sentences imposed on him, while Themba wished to appeal against both the convictions and the sentence. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 82 p 4]

DOCK ROW GOES ON--PORT ELIZABETH--The SA Stevedores Company met the General Workers Union local stevedores' committee yesterday to discuss developments in the Port Elizabeth dock dispute. The dispute revolves around the union's

year-long attempts to hold talks with the South African Transport Services and led to the sacking this month of 425 dockworkers after a go-slow. More than 200 harbour stevedores belonging to the GWU have demanded that their management intervene. SA Stevedores has warned that their employees might embark on a sympathy strike--which would bring business in the harbour to a standstill--if the issue were not resolved. Unemployment among white and coloured men in the Eastern Cape has risen according to statistics collated by the Midland Chamber of Industries. A detailed breakdown reveals that those worst affected are coloured male work-seekers in Uitenhage. Unemployment among white job-seekers in Uitenhage also rose. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 82 p 12]

WIDE SUPPORT FOR PTA EDITOR--MR Thys Human, editor-in-chief of Oggendblad, received hundreds of country wide telegrams and telephone calls yesterday from people who said they were Nationalists and congratulating him on his controversial front-page editorial during the Transvaal National Party congress. A spokesman for Oggendblad told The Citizen that not a single person had complained about Mr Human's views. One telegram read: "Thank you for your hero's role in the White Man's crisis hour". Another read, "I appreciate your guts", and yet another, "Carry on and don't allow yourself to be gagged". According to the spokesman many of the people who phoned from places such as Cape Town and Bloemfontein had never read or seen the Oggendblad but were reacting to TV, radio and other newspapers' reaction to the matter. He said many people who claimed to be Nats said they were disgusted about their leaders' reaction to the matter. He said many people who claimed to be Nats said they were disgusted about their leaders' reaction to Mr Human's open questions to the Transvaal NP congress. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 82 p 3]

SEBE ATTACKS 'TERRORISM'--THE Commander-General of the Ciskei Department of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, said Ciskeians "must stand together and face the devilish monster of terrorism backed by Joe Slovo and his puppets, Oliver Tambo and others." Speaking at a combined-forces parade at the military base near King William's Town, he said the first confrontation that was liable to lead to escalation was confrontation across the borders that divided capitalism from socialism. He told the crowd their duty as members of the armed forces was to root out trouble. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Sep 82 p 3]

NP TRANSVAAL CONGRESS--THE Transvaal NP congress which ended in Pretoria yesterday was described by Mr Fanie Botha, deputy chairman of the congress, as one of the biggest and most purposeful congresses to be held by the party. He said it was a powerful demonstration of a party which stood up with conviction, determination and certainty in its heart to obtain peace, security and prosperity for all its peoples. Mr Botha, who gave a short speech at the end of the three-day congress at which the party almost unanimously adopted the Government's policy guidelines, said the congress had taken more than a decision on constitutional proposals--it had also confirmed the honesty of the NP. Mr Botha predicted that the NP of the Transvaal would now advance as a strong and determined party on the way to a safe future. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 82 p 4]

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--THE Chief of the Army Staff Logistics of the South African Defence Force, Major-General G L Meiring, has been appointed to the new post of Deputy Chief of the Army from September 1, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday. General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the SADF, also announced the promotion of nine officers to the rank of general and rear-admiral. The transfer of the present Quartermaster-General, Rear-Admiral M A Bekker, to the Finance Division as Chief Director from September 1 was also announced. The following officers will be promoted to general and flag officers. The new major-generals (from September 1 except where indicated) are: Brigadier R Badenhorst, the present OC Sector 10 (Oshakati), has been appointed Chief of Army Staff Logistics; Brig A J Liebenberg (present OC Special Forces) has been appointed General Officer Commanding Special Forces; Brig L S Meyer (Army) has been appointed Chief of Army Personnel. Brig D B Laas (Air Force) has been appointed Chief Director Logistical Support in the Logistics Division; Brig C F Scheepers (SA Medical Services) has been appointed Chief of Medical Staff Logistics; Brig K M Pickersgill has been appointed the new Quartermaster-General of the SADF; Brig D P Knobel (SA Medical Services) has been appointed Chief of Medical Staff Operations (January 1, 1983); and Brig C P Naude has been appointed Chaplain-General of the SADF (May 1, 1983). Commander G Snydercombe has been appointed Chief of Naval Staff Operations and will become Rear-Admiral on October 1. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Aug 82 p 3]

SLUMP CLOSES FURNACES--ISCOR has shut down one of its Newcastle furnaces and will put another out of production at the end of this month. The country's giant iron- and steel-producing corporation has been badly hit by a world-wide slump in demand for the products. The resulting drop in market prices has made it unprofitable for some blast furnaces to stay open. Iscor's general works manager at Newcastle, Mr Hans van Vuuren, confirmed yesterday that one blast furnace had already been shut and another, leased to Samancor for the production of ferro-manganese, would close at the end of this month. Both will stay closed indefinitely. Management is also considering closing one ancillary plant soon and the third of Iscor's four Newcastle blast furnaces might also go out of action. "The economic situation has really hit us badly, particularly in the past few months," Mr Van Vuuren said. The market started slumping at the beginning of the year and it's just been getting worse and worse. There comes a point when plants simply have to be shut to maintain a semblance of profitability." Mr Van Vuuren said local iron and steel needs would still be met by Newcastle. There were enough stocks of both steel and pig iron at the centre to keep production stable. The closures had not affected staff, he stressed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 2]

TAIWANESE HONOR HORWOOD--TAIPEI--The Taiwanese Foreign Minister, Chu Fu-Sung, yesterday conferred the Grand Cordon of the Brilliant Star on the South African Finance Minister, Mr Owen Horwood. The honour was accorded to Mr Horwood, who led a four-member mission that arrived in Taiwan last Sunday for a four-day visit, in recognition of his contributions to the friendship between Taiwan and South Africa, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. During his stay here, Mr Horwood met the Premier, Sun Yun-Suan, and other top economic and Government leaders. He also toured Taiwan's State-owned shipbuilding company,

a computerised financial data system and an export processing zone. On Monday Taiwanese Finance Minister, Hsu Li-Teh, in recognition of Mr Hsu's contributions to the promotion of bilateral co-operation. Yesterday afternoon the Taiwanese President, Chiang Ching-Kuo, welcomed Mr Horwood, his wife and members of his mission. President Chiang said that since the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Taiwanese Premier, Sun Yun-Suan, had led delegations to each other's country, relations between the two countries had grown closer. An exchange of visits between Government officials and peoples of the two nations had further promoted an exchange in economics, science and technology, research and culture, the President said. Mr Horwood leaves Taiwan today. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 82 p 13]

BOPHUTHATSWANA LOAN--THE Government of Bophuthatswana has decided to reduce the amount on its latest issue from the listed R20-million to R10-million, but reserves the right to increase the amount at any time by creating additional paper, Standard Merchant bank announced yesterday. The bank also announced the details of the issue. It consists of four different loans. The first loan is for a period of 5 years and carries a rate of 16,0 percent. The loan will be issued at par and the yield of the loan will also be 16,0 percent. The second loan is for a period of 11 years and will also be issued at par. The yield of this loan is 15,40 percent. The third loan is also for a period of 11 years and is issued at R95,28 percent. The loan carries an interest rate of 14,50 percent and yields 15,40 percent. The fourth loan is for a period of 23 years and carries an interest rate of 11,50 percent. It is issued at R79,05 percent and yields 14,70 percent. The Bophuthatswana issue is not guaranteed by the South Africa Government, but it qualifies as a prescribed investment. Application lists will open on Friday, September 17, 1982 at 9 am and will close on midday on the same day. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 82 p 22]

DR T TALKS TO MINISTERS--CAPE TOWN--Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, talked yesterday to Afrikaans church ministers in Cape Town behind closed doors about the proposed constitution. Scores of ministers, mainly from the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, and the wives of some of them attended the discussions. The meeting, according to one of the organisers, was aimed at countering a recent meeting at which Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Affairs, spoke to about 100 ministers of Afrikaans churches. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 82 p 4]

PRETORIA UNIVERSITY--THE Vice-Rector of the University of Pretoria, Professor Manie van der Schyff, said in Pretoria yesterday that the admission of non-Whites to the university would not affect the character of the university in any way. Addressing a meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, he said the students would only be admitted in the absence of essential facilities elsewhere. Prof Van der Schyff also said dwindling numbers of students had put a considerable strain on the financial resources of the university. The costs of research facilities had sky-rocketed during recent years and the salaries of both academic and administrative staff had increased considerably. He said the English speaking universities were gaining on the Afrikaans speaking universities with regard to the allocation of funds. The English Universities received about 63 percent of available funds for bursaries against 30 for their Afrikaans language counterparts. About 55 percent of the funds made

available from overseas for research purposes was channelled into English speaking universities whereas Afrikaans universities received about 28 percent. Prof Van der Schyff also said that the facilities of the universities for holding conferences during holiday periods should be marketed on a wider scale. "A university that grinds to a stand-still during holidays is a dying university. The university offers extra facilities for the holding of conferences and symposia during recess periods and these facilities could be better used," Prof Van der Schyff said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 82p 4]

RECORD WHEAT CROP FORECAST--THE first official estimate of South Africa's 1982/83 wheat crop indicates record production of 2,59-million tons, compared with last season's revised actual output of 2,34-million, the Agriculture Department says. The department said the estimate was based on conditions at the end of August. The Wheat Board gave Reuters last month an unofficial forecast of 2,37 million tons for the 1982/83 wheat crop, based on conditions up to mid-July and reflecting exceptionally good weather in main production areas. The local wheat season runs officially from October 1 to September 30, but is complicated by different growing seasons in various regions. The key Orange Free State crop is harvested in January. South Africa has imported 106 000 tons of wheat this season to satisfy local demand despite increasing production. The Agriculture Department said it revised upwards 1981/82's final official estimate to record actual output of 2,34million. Wheat Board manager Denis van Aarde said earlier this year that a decision on whether to import more wheat would be taken towards the end of 1982 or in early 1983. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 82 p 21]

KEAGILE DETAINED--MISS Lily Keagile, the cousin of the latest man to die in Security Police custody, Mr Ernest Dipale, yesterday appeared briefly before the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on a charge of furthering the aims of a banned organisation. Miss Keagile, who has been in detention since last November, will be tried in the Johannesburg Regional Court on September 28. In an appearance last month, Miss Keagile was told that the death of her cousin, Ernest, had changed the circumstances of her own case and it had to be postponed for further investigation. Mr Dipale made headlines when he died in a cell at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg. Police said he hanged himself with a strip of blanket. Appearing separately before Mr T Legrange in the same court as Miss Keagile was Miss Babie Penelope Tyawa, whose case was also postponed to September 28. Although there were no details on the charge sheet, a spokesman for instructing attorneys, Priscilla Jana and Associates, said Miss Tyawa would be charged under the Internal Security Act. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Sep 82 p 2]

BREAD PRICES HIT--THOUSANDS of black pensioners could spend a quarter of their R40-a-month income on bread after October 1. According to Black Sash's adviser, Mrs Jillian Nicholson, many black pensioners bought a loaf of bread because it was the only filling food they could afford. The staggering increase of 10c for a loaf of white bread and 5c a loaf of brown bread announced by the Government last week has shocked consumers throughout the country. Trade unionists and economists have reacted strongly against the Government's decision to hike the price while the country is entering a recessionary period

and thousands of workers, especially blacks, are facing large-scale unemployment. Mrs Nicholson said that when the new prices came into effect black pensioners would be the "hardest hit" because the money they got from the Government would "just make it impossible for them to live." The pensioners could find themselves spending R10 a month just on bread, she said. "The effect on their health will be devastating," she said. She said that when one considered that these pensioners also paid house rentals, fed and clothed their children and had to face the escalating cost of living, it was "just unthinkable" how they were going to manage. Other consumers interviewed on the price hike have said that it would affect their budgets drastically. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Sep 82 p 3]

SRC DECISION SOUGHT--THE executive of the Pretoria University Students Representative Council - due to meet last night--is now expected to meet tonight in a bid to sort out the growing controversy over the decision to admit non-Whites to the campus. It was learnt yesterday that there is growing anger among conservative students at the university over the "stalling" of the SRC to ratify the second main motion accepted at last week's mass protest meeting of students. This motion, put by conservative students, accepts the admission of students of other races--but as an "interim measure" and demands a reassurance that the university will once again become Whites only when alternative tertiary education facilities become available for the non-White students. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 28 p 5]

BPC FOUNDER IN COURT--A WELL-KNOWN Johannesburg articulated clerk, Mr Chris Mokoditso, yesterday made a brief appearance before a magistrate on a charge of being in possession of banned literature. Mr Mokoditso appeared with Mrs Mayttah Rachidi, wife of the banned former leader of the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC). Both were arrested at their homes in Soweto by the Security Police early yesterday morning. The two spent most of the day sitting in the court corridors while the police tried to arrange a court-room for them. They were only called into the dock late in the afternoon and the case was postponed to November 10. Mr Mokoditso is a founder member of the BPC and was the vice-president until it was banned in 1977. Mr Mokoditso was also secretary-general of the Univeristy Christian Movement (UCM), which has now disbanded. UCM gave birth to the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), which was also banned by the Government in 1977. Mr Mokoditso was banned in 1973 and spent seven years as a listed person. He was refused permission by the Government to work for a company of lawyers, Shun Chetty and Associates, while serving his banning order. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Sep 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1939

MINISTER NOTES INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SQUATTERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE number of people living in squatter areas in Tanzania's towns has increased from 750,000 to 900,000 over the last eight years, the Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi said 10,000 squatter units were put up in urban areas in 1980 alone. He told an inaugural meeting of the Architectural Association of Tanzania (AAT) that 45 per cent of housing developments in Dar es Salaam sheltering 60 per cent of the city's one million population were squatters.

The Minister challenged the association to assist the government in instituting planned land development in urban areas. The squatter problem was also conspicuous in Arusha, Tabora and Mbeya towns, he explained.

He lamented that only 10 per cent of housing land

developments in the country were undertaken by public institutions which applied architectural services and other technological assistance from professional experts.

"The remaining 90 per cent do not use the services of architects either because of lack of awareness or because the fees involved are highly prohibitive," he said.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi said AAT should influence architects to reduce charges to encourage more developers to use their services.

"I am told that architectural fees are based on the total estimated cost of construction.... the profit motive must not override the need to make more people use the service," he pleaded.

He said the association should also direct attention to the rural areas where "architectural services are not known" although most of the country's population is housed there.

CSO: 4700/1936

JAPANESE DONATED SHIP ARRIVES IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

A mothership-cum-trawler donated by the Japanese government to the Tanzania Fishing Corporation (TAFICO) arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The vessel which has been named 'Mama Tafico' will serve as the hub of the prawn fishing project by supplying fuel, fresh water and ice to other TAFICO boats at sea.

The vessel which is equipped with processing, grading and freezing equipment will greatly help in preserving sea products and thereby maintain their quality and commercial value.

Prawns tend to deteriorate with easy shortly after capture because of bacteria and endoenzymes. The presence of the vessel will greatly help in preserving prawns in good conditions.

The multi-purpose vessel will also collect prawns from fishermen in the Rufiji and carry the product to shorebase.

The 150 tons vessel will also trawl in a bid to plough in

revenue for meeting its operating costs. 'Mama Tafico' is captained by Japanese and Tanzania crew.

The Japanese government has extended technical assistance which will cover fleet management and maintenance of the vessel for the next two years.

TAFICO is presently working out short and long term programme for repairing four of its grounded vessels.

mfv Hongwe and mfv Lengo which have been grounded and sunk into the sea two times will now be dry docked for preservation until proper repairs were undertaken.

Other vessels to be attended to will be mfv Maendeleo and mfv Jitihada which are to be provided with materials that will prevent corrosion on the vessels. Other repairs on the vessels would involve the overhauling of their engines which are presently in sorry state.

CSO: 4700/1936

PRC PREPARED ZANZIBAR TOWN MASTER PLAN PRESENTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Habib Nyundo]

[Text] IMPLEMENTATION of the first phase of the Zanzibar town master plan is expected to start later this year. The phase to be implemented up to 1986, would cost 52,600,000/-.

The 20-year master plan which had taken a Chinese expert team 20 months to prepare was recently presented to the Zanzibar Government for study and adoption.

The Plan, which has cost 1.6 million/- to prepare, was presented to the Government by the city planning team leader, Ndugu Qian Kequan during a Revolutionary Council session at the People's Palace in Zanzibar.

The experts told the Revolutionary Council meeting under its Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, that the building of the new town would take 20 years to complete.

They recommended to the Government that the town, to cover about 3,560 hectares and envisaged to accommodate 300,000 people, be built in four phases. Zanzibar town presently occupies 1,850 hectares and is inhabited by 126,000 people.

The masterplan is expected to solve among other problems, prevalent in Zanzibar town, the mushrooming squater areas, floods on depression, and allow the creation of sewerage systems.

The town centre forming an "L" shape, would accommodate the administrative machinery, cultural and commercial centres.

Meanwhile, the experts suggested that the old town and 16 historical structures be classified as a preserved zone. The master plan, the preparation of which began in January 1981, was drawn by a team of ten experts from China under an agreement signed between the Zanzibar Government and the Chinese Government.

CSO: 4700/1936

MINISTERS, DODOMA REGION MPS MEET TO DISCUSS CAPITAL'S DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu C.G. Kahama yesterday conferred with the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Paul Kimiti for about one hour on the development of the new capital of Dodoma.

The consultative meeting held at the Capital Development Authority (CDA) head office in Dodoma was also attended by the members of parliament for Dodoma Urban and Mpwapa District Ndugu Sarah Joy Mwenge and Gideon Senyagwa respectively.

It was the first meeting of its kind between the ministers and Dodoma region MPs. The Dodoma urban district MP is also a member of CDA Board of Directors and Minister Kimiti is responsible for town councils.

According to CDA sources, Ndugu Kahama briefed the officials on CDA projects — development plans, projects

going on and some problems facing the capital transfer.

Much time was allotted to the problem of some 1,000 houses built without conforming to planning requirements of Dodoma Municipality. CDA intends to pull down about 60 such houses.

The minister is reported to have told the MPs that CDA is planning a long-term solution of the Dodoma squatter problem which is on the increase.

There are more than 10,000 people living as squatters at Chang'ombe — unsurveyed area within the capital master plan.

Ndugu Kahama said in his briefing that about ten houses are being built everyday by unauthorised developers at Dodoma interfered with the capital city masterplan.

The team later inspected CDA building materials plants and housing schemes and afforestation around the capital.

CSO: 4700/1936

## TEAM PROBING SIDO INDUSTRIAL ESTATE CONFIRMS IRREGULARITIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE three-member team formed by Minister of Industries Basil Mramba five months ago to probe the Tanga Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) industrial estate has confirmed some irregularities in project allocation at the estate, it was learnt yesterday.

In a report to the Minister, the team chaired by retired diplomat J.E.F. Mhina confirmed that a grey sheeting unit at the estate was dubiously given to a director-general of a public corporation.

A statement issued by the ministry in Dar es Salaam yesterday did not identify the executive but it said the project was allocated to him "contrary to the leadership code".

It said the probe team also confirmed that a canteen at the SIDO estate was given to a relative of a senior official of the organisation contrary to laid down procedures. The official was not named.

The statement said the committee failed to prove several other allegations of favouritism and corruption at Tanga and other SIDO estates but that it recommended a number of measures regarding the claims and the general operations of the organisation.

The recommendations were not disclosed but the statement said Ndugu Mramba had directed SIDO to study them and institute immediate remedial mea-

sures.

The statement said the probe team could not gather convincing evidence on claims that a senior SIDO official retained some of the projects under the guise of relatives and close friends and that he demanded up to 50,000/- bribes from aspirants for the projects.

A Tanga resident calling himself Abdallah Mwendapole whose reports to the press prompted the probe had also claimed that at least two other SIDO officials owned projects which they run through relatives.

The ministry statement said the committee identified projects run by relatives of officials at the Tanga estate but that it could not establish the ownership link.

The team could not establish that some SIDO officials imported personal goods without paying customs duty allegedly because the goods were packed together with industrial machinery imported by the organisation.

The statement said the committee also failed to prove that a pencil unit at the Tanga estate was allocated excessive raw material through favouritism.

No evidence was found to prove that a contractor awarded electrical installations at SIDO estates was corruptly employed, the statement said.

Ndugu Mwendapole had charged that the pencil and shoe laces units at the Tanga estates were grabbed by some

SIDO officials who operated them under cover of relatives.

He said the pencil unit registered under Kwamishuza enterprises of Lushoto was owned by two SIDO technical officers and a director-general of a reputed parastatal organisation in Dar es Salaam.

The SIDO officials apparently used their fathers' names to cover their involvement and that the projects were managed by the officials' younger brothers, Ndugu Mwendapole said.

He said the shoe laces unit whose business address is Kasa manufacturers limited, P.O. Box 1515 Tanga is owned by two senior officials at SIDO headquarters and that it was run on their behalf by a Tanga businessman related to one of the officials.

According to Mwendapole, a grey sheeting project registered under Tangamano textile company limited of P.O. Box 1322 Dar es Salaam is owned by the director-general referred to earlier.

CSO: 4700/1936

LINE SUPPLYING POWER TO PAPER MILL TO BE COMPLETED NEXT MONTH

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] THE 220-kilovolt transmission line from Kidatu, designed primarily to supply power to the multi-million Mufindi pulp and paper mill now under construction, is expected to be completed next month.

This was said here at the week-end by the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Managing Director, Ndugu S. Mosha, after an inspection tour of the project.

Some 245 kilometres of the 280-kilometre route line have been completed.

The line to Mufindi is part of the south-west extension of the national electric power grid the hub of which is at Kidatu.

The extension includes supply of Kidatu hydro-electric power to Mbeya through a line to be laid to Iringa, Mufindi and Mbeya.

Work on the south-west extension is financed by the African Development Bank (ADB), the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund, the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) and Italy.

The laying of the Kidatu-Mufindi line has been undertaken by a Yugoslav firm--Energoinvest--of Sarajevo.

A West Germany company--Siemens--is building substations for the line at Kidatu, Iringa and Mufindi. Each sub-station will have two transformers to be supplied by a Swedish firm--Asean.

Ndugu Mosha said the substations were programmed to be completed next February, the time when power would start flowing.

"The sub-station portion is seven months behind schedule due to financial difficulties", Ndugu Mosha said.

On the extension to Mbeya from Mufindi, he said the financial arrangements were nearly complete and construction would start early next year.

According to earlier reports, the line from Mufindi to Mbeya required at least some 230m/-.

SAE of Italy was earlier earmarked for the laying of the 220 kilovolt line to Mbeya and a substation at Mbeya. The main consumer of power at Mbeya would be the Mbeya cement factory, with a capacity for 250,000 tonnes a year.

The national power grid has been formed as part of the strategy to lessen dependency on diesel-generated electric power.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Mosha said in Mang'ula yesterday that the Mang'ula mechanical and machine tools complex and Ifakara township would get electric power next February.

At a joint meeting between the TANESCO management and the complex authorities, Ndugu Mosha said his own company would supply electricity from Kidatu power station.

The general manager of the complex, Ndugu Lucas Mkoka had said that the Man'gula workshop would double production of industrial spare parts and other machines if it had enough power.

CSO: 4700/1936

# PRC CONSTRUCTED MMMTC'S POTENTIAL MUST BE REALIZED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 5 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

**THE Mang'ula Mechanical and Machine Tools Company (MMMTC) in Ifakara, Morogoro Region, is a child of the Great Uhuru Railway (TAZARA) construction work.**

For it dates back to 1969, at the decisive construction stage of the all important railway linking landlocked Zambia to Tanzania's Indian Ocean port city, Dar es Salaam.

The Mang'ula complex was built by the technical team of the People's Republic of China, which offered — against many odds — to assist the two countries in constructing a railway long considered unviable by some industrialised nations.

During the construction period, the complex served the Chinese engineers as a back-up repair centre for the heavy machinery used in the construction of the Great Uhuru.

Mang'ula, handed over to the government of Tanzania at generous loan terms in 1977, came into sharp focus this week when President Nyerere made an intensive visit of the complex on Wednesday.

Mwalimu's visit revealed the fact that amidst the much publicised adverse national economic position, there are brighter spots pointing to what can be done in taking care of the internal factors standing in the way of economic rehabilitation.

Whereas most of the country's industrial performance suffers from lack of spare parts, MMMTC has ample capacity to manufacture some of the most needed spare parts in the industrial, agricultural and construction sectors.

Regrettably, narrow-minded industrialists have tended to prefer imported spares claiming that those manufactured at home were of inferior quality. Hence the vague disregard for the services offered at MMMTC.

This attitude must be confronted squarely. For a country already faced with foreign exchange problems, can hardly afford to allocate foreign currency for the importation of materials which can be found locally.

MMMTC, for example, can manufacture up to 30 per cent of Land Rover components. It would be unwise to import these items out of our already meagre foreign exchange resources.

It also calls for serious study of the country's

spares manufacturing potential with a view to bringing together all the innovative minds and encouraging them to make good ideas on manufacturing substitute components locally.

And MMMTC, expressly established to become one of the nuclei of the country's basic industries, just about provides the most conducive environment for the purpose.

Therefore, every effort must be made to realise the tremendous potential existing at Mangula, ensuring that it is properly manned, its services are made known to all concerned and its products must find use in our needy firms.

In this way, Mangula will become more than a mere landmark on the Great Uhuru Railway. It must help in the internal efforts towards economic rehabilitation and self-sufficiency.

CSO: 5000/1946

MINISTER SAYS FUEL SUPPLIES TO ZANZIBAR HINDERED BY TRANSPORT LACK

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] THE Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al Noor Kassum has said that normal fuel supplies to Zanzibar have been affected mainly by lack of adequate transport.

Commenting on reports from the Isles that the fuel situation was far from adequate, the minister said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the two oil tankers--mv Uhuru and Ukombozi--supplying fuel from Mainland to Zanzibar were currently undergoing repairs in Madagascar and Mombasa.

However, Ndugu Kassum said every effort was being made to find alternative means of fuel transport to the isles. "We have resorted to other means of ferrying oil and its products to areas covering Zanzibar, Mtwara and Lindi."

He said there was adequate fuel for all these areas and that the only snag was lack of transport facilities.

The British Petroleum (BP Tanzania) Managing Director Norman Collander affirmed in Dar es Salaam yesterday that due to lack of transportation, supplies to the isles--usually about 1,200 tonnes a month--were now at much less quantities.

He said BP was now being forced to supply fuel in drums, carried on passenger vessels to the isles, the southern regions and Tanga.

As part of the move to normalise fuel supplies to the Isles, a barge belonging to the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) had also ferried tanker trucks full of fuel to Zanzibar.

"But really in the absence of mv Uhuru and Ukombozi, supplies have been extremely strained", Mr. Callander said, adding that there was no other suitable way for oil transportation to these areas.

He explained that it was an involved process to get fuel into the drums, including washing them and transporting them to and from the filling places. This, he said, could cause delay in finally sending the fuel to the affected areas.

Mr. Callander said, however, that at the moment there were no drums awaiting to be filled with oil destined for Zanzibar or the other areas.

A report from Zanzibar had earlier blamed fuel suppliers in Dar es Salaam for delaying oil supplies, saying that it took too many days for the suppliers to deliver the fuel. The suppliers mentioned were Agip Tanzania Limited, and BP Tanzania.

But the Managing Director of Agip has said that his company does not supply fuel to Zanzibar as such.

He said his firm only supplied fuel to the Zanzibar Government Shipping Company (Zagoshico), and there were no outstanding orders for the company.

He said his company had enough stock for supplying Zagoshico with all their requirements.

In an interview with Staff Reporter Attilio Tagalile in Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Shipping Agencies Operations Manager, Ndugu Jabir Mwalimu cited a recent example of a vessel despatched to collect fuel from Dar es Salaam last week, Thursday and reported that the ship had not been loaded until a week later.

The ship, he said on Tuesday, was expected to have returned to Zanzibar on Wednesday.

The manager said despite the fact that the two tankers belonging to the Zanzibar Government were undergoing repairs outside the country their absence should not have been felt that much. The tankers, with a capacity of 3,000 tonnes, sailed away two months ago for repairs.

However, he said efforts were being made to provide vessels for carrying fuel. Under the emergency fuel operations three vessels have been detailed for the task.

According to Ndugu Mwalimu, at least two of the vessels have been hauling between 200 and 300 drums of fuel.

Because of fuel shortage, some supplies have landed into the hands of unscrupulous racketeers who reportedly sell it at 250/- per five litres, occasioning a steep rise in taxi charges--from 20/- to over 50/- per trip within the town.

The Zanzibar government has already warned that it would severely punish those found racketeering in petroleum and its products.

CSO: 4700/1936

## MINISTER EXPLAINS DECREASE IN CASHEW NUT PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA is presently producing an average of 40,000 tonnes of raw cashewnuts per annum less than half of the over 100,000 tonnes produced in the 1970s, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu John Machunda, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister said this when he was opening the cashewnut industry convention at the ministry's headquarters. The convention is being attended by representatives from eight cashewnut related international organisations.

Ndugu Machunda cited instability of export prices for cashew products as one of the major reasons behind the fall in the production of cashewnuts.

The Minister explained that instability was brought about by domestic problems by producer countries and the attitude of the importing countries, noting that on the foreign front, forces at play were actions perpetrated by speculators and falling and rising demand.

Ndugu Machunda observed that the implication of such instabilities to Tanzania as an exporter was the creation of uncertainty in foreign exchange earnings from this commodity with similar fluctuations in revenues obtained by the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA).

He said the cumulative factors were responsible for reducing CATA's ability to pay higher producer prices to the farmers in a bid to stimulate them for increased production.

Ndugu Machunda noted that the farmers' reactions to such eventuality sometimes led to abandonment of the crop in favour of subsistence crops such as cassava, maize and millets.

The convention would be deliberating on the current status of Tanzania cashew industry, basic operational problems, alternative modern packing methods and role of commission agents.

Other issues expected to be discussed at the convention are standardisation of sales contracts, procedure for filing quality claims, retention money and other general issues.

Organisations represented at the convention are Seaco International Limited of Canada, 20th Century Foods of Singapore, International Emporium of West Germany and Catz International of Holland.

Others are J.H. Rayner (United Kingdom), Oltremare (Italy), Missir Commodities Corporation (New York), Mitchell Beck Company, (New York), Cashew Company (Japan) and hosts, CATA.

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY IN MWANZA TOWN ALMOST NORMAL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Hamidu Bisanga]

[Text]

POWER supply in Mwanza town has almost returned to normal after the arrival of lubricants for generators at the Nyakato power station.

According to the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Regional Manager, Ndugu Ben Mwang'amba, the two working generators at the station started functioning after delivery of 22 drums of lubricants from Dar es Salaam late last week.

Ndugu Mwang'amba told the *Daily News* in a telephone interview from Mwanza at the week-end that all factories in the Lake Victoria town that had suspended production because of the power problem were now getting a steady supply.

Industrial activity was disrupted for a good part of last week when TANESCO grounded the generators for lack of lubricants. The only alternative source was the old power house at Mwanza South whose dismal

600 kilowatts output fell far short of the town's daily demand of 8.5 megawatts.

Ndugu Mwang'amba said another 35 drums of lubricants were expected in Mwanza soon, to further improve the situation.

On the other two generators which broke down several months ago, the regional manager said an expert from Britain was already in Mwanza working to revive them.

Problems at the Nyakato station also include a poor foundation on which the generators are based. Each of the four generators has a capacity for four megawatts.

The Mwanza Textile Mill, the largest industrial complex in the town, was one of the firms affected by the problems.

During the disruption, the mill, with a capacity of producing 100,000 metres of cloth a day, was losing about two million/- daily.

CSO: 4700/1936

MINISTRY TAKES MEASURES TO CLEAR POTATO PILEUP

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 5 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Rose Kalemera]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Trade has taken measures to clear potatoes reported to be piled up in Iringa Region, the Commissioner for International Trade, Ndugu S. Mwambu, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Immediate negotiations would be undertaken with Iringa regional authorities on the setting up of more than six potatoe selling centres in Njombe, Makete and Iringa districts as part of the measures, he explained.

Ndugu Mwambu said the Dodoma Regional Trading Company and the General Foods Company (GEFCO), the main buyers of the Irish potatoes, will collect the crop from the centres on a specific schedule. GEFCO is based in Dar es Salaam.

The Iringa regional authorities will be charged with the task of

mobilising the farmers in the region to urgently take their produce to the centres for speedy selling to the two companies, he added.

Ndugu Mwambu said the two companies would at the same time be duty bound to arrange transport for the potatoes to their regions while the Iringa regional authorities would ensure the servicing and availability of diesel for the vehicles ferrying the potatoes.

The commissioner further said that TAZARA authorities would be approached for the possibility of allocating more wagons to collect the potatoes from Chimara Makete District and Makambaku in Njombe.

A *Shihata* dispatch from Iringa early this week said that the Iringa Regional authorities were seeking markets for 55,290 tonnes of Irish potatoes.

CSO: 4700/1946

RUVUMA REGION EXPECTS BUMPER MAIZE, CASSAVA HARVEST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Willie Chiwango]

[Excerpt]

RUVUMA region expects a bumper maize and cassava harvest this season — "enough to feed five regions in the country", the Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Lawrence Gama, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said 35,000 tonnes of maize and cassava were expected this season, a figure he described as "comparatively higher" than last season's harvest.

Ndugu Gama said the region was also expecting a bumper harvest of coffee and tobacco — the region's two main cash crops. Coffee harvest is estimated at 8,000 tonnes while 4.2 million kilogrammes of tobacco are expected this season.

The Regional Party Secretary, however, feared that the crops may not be smoothly transported because of the present shortage of diesel in the southern regions.

He said Mtwara and Lindi regions were each receiving an annual supply of 4,000 tonnes of maize and cassava from

Ruvuma. The bulk of the harvest is transported to Dar es Salaam.

He attributed the bumper harvest to the peasants' good use of fertilizers which, he added, were smoothly distributed to the villages last year.

"Our emphasis now is on the plough. We have realised that we can't depend much on tractors", said Ndugu Gama.

He cited the 16 tractors purchased by the region and distributed to the villages last year. "After a good job last year most of them are now grounded due to lack of spare parts", he said.

According to Ndugu Gama, some of the villages in the region have in fact started using ploughs instead of the hand-hoe and tractors.

He said preparations for the irrigation farming are in full swing and that the region would use to the maximum valleys and other available resources without much cost. Canals will also be constructed where possible.

CSO: 4700/1936

## BRIEFS

COTTON SEED PILEUP--MOROGORO--About 800 tonnes of cotton seeds are lying at the Mwaya godown, in Ulanga district, Morogoro region due to lack of transport. The Morogoro Oil Processing Company (MOPROCO) has been called upon to hasten transportation of the seeds from the godown to the factory following reports that the factory was facing acute shortages of cotton seeds. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Sep 82 p 3]

ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--A Zambian government delegation is expected in Dar es Salaam next week to identify Zambia-destined cargo and plan its transportation. The Tanzania Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, told Shihata in the city yesterday that the move follows press report that some 800 tonnes of cargo have been lying at the Dar es Salaam Port for over five years awaiting collection by owners. He said it had been discovered that some of the cargo at the port, including tractor-hoes, belonged to Zambia. Briefing the press on Tuesday, the Dar es Salaam Port Operations Manager, Ndugu A.S. Lupatu, said the piled-up goods included hoes, plough wheels, machinery and construction materials. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Sep 82 p 1]

CHINESE DELEGATION'S VISIT--A Five-member delegation from the Chinese Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries led by Ndugu Wu Qing arrived in Arusha on Wednesday for a four-day tour during which it is expected to visit various places of interest including villages, educational institutions and game parks. The delegation yesterday spent a number of hours touring the historical building where the Arusha Declaration was promulgated in 1967. The delegation is also scheduled to visit a technical school a Mringa village, ten kilometres from Arusha town, which is being run by the Tanzania Parents Organisation (WAZAZI). According to Ndugu S.E. Manongi from WAZAZI headquarters in Dar es Salaam who is accompanying the delegation the visitors are today scheduled to visit the Ngorongoro Crater for game viewing before flying back to Dar es Salaam on Saturday. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Sep 82 p 3]

NORWEGIAN GRANT AGREEMENT--NORWAY will give Tanzania a grant of 4.6m/- under an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Part of the grant would facilitate the launching of a training programme for Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) employees at the shipyard in Dar es Salaam. This is intended to improve cargo handling and the repairing of vessels. Part of it would also facilitate

the procurement of tools and building materials for the construction of a new lighter as an integrated part of the training programme. The programme--to be financed by the Norwegian International Development Agency (NORAD)--would be a joint venture between THA and a Norwegian firm, Mantra A/S. The NORAD is financing the expansion of the dry-docking facilities at the Dar es Salaam port to enable it build small sea craft and service vessels of up to 1,500 tonnes dead-weight. At a short ceremony at the Ministry of Finance headquarters in the city, the Norwegian Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr. Ola Dorum, signed the agreement on behalf of his country while the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu A.H. Mshangama, signed on behalf of Tanzania. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Sep 82 p 1]

DAR ES SALAAM PORT PILEUP--OVER 800 tonnes of cargo worth millions of shillings are piled up at the Dar es Salaam Port for over five years, something which port officials have described as "failure by owners to collect them". The goods include hoes, plough wheels, machinery and construction materials including nails. The Port Operations Manager, Ndugu A.S. Lupatu, said yesterday that the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) has decided to auction the goods in a month's time if owners did not turn up to collect them. He said the goods, some of which have been at the port since 1975, have been unclaimed, resulting into storage problems at the port. "We have been moving these goods from one place to another and they are now in a condition that owners cannot be identified because labels are missing", he said. Ndugu Lupatu, however, declined to give estimates of losses incurred by the Authority as a result of such pile ups of inclaimed goods. He said advertisement reminding the owners to collect the goods had been put up in Tanzania and Zambia, but nobody had come forth for the goods. He said the Authority will auction the goods to recover storage and customs duties. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Sep 82 p 1]

ZANZIBAR FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE--THE Zanzibar-based Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Languages has introduced course for interpreters and translators as well as in Spanish and Portuguese languages. The institute's Academic Officer, Dr. A. S. Nchimbi told Shihata in Zanzibar recently that the institute, which offers Kiswahili courses of higher standard and practical value to local and foreign students, already imparts linguistic skills in English, French and Arabic. So far, he said, the institute had trained nationals of more than 20 countries as well as international organisations, including United Nations personnel. Organisations whose personnel have been trained by the institute include the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the German, British, American, Danish, Finnish and The Netherlands volunteer organisations, the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation and foreign diplomats based in Tanzania. The institute was established in 1979 with the main objective of offering courses in major international languages. It also provides facilities for research in Kiswahili language and literature and works to establish and foster closer co-operation with institutions of higher learning in and outside Africa to develop Kiswahili as an effective African linguistic tool for international communication. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Sep 82 p 1]

INDONESIAN AGREEMENT SIGNED--INDONESIA and Tanzania have agreed to form a technical co-operation team, consisting of highly trained personnel in marine services, to be assigned to the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) and the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA). The Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, told reports on arrival from Jakarta, Indonesia, on Friday that an agreement to effect the co-operation team was signed in Jakarta last Thursday. The minister, who returned to Dar es Salaam on Friday night stated that the team would carry out pilotage and other related duties in THA, rendering advisory services in the development management, and improving the organisation and administration of ports. The team would also carry out the management operation and maintenance of TRC vessels on the Tanzanian lakes. Training of local personnel in the field of operation and maintenance of the vessels would also be undertaken. Ndugu Malecela said Indonesia had agreed to train Tanzanian personnel in the field of management, operation, maintenance of Tanzania shipping and harbour activities including hydrographers and on-the-job training in the field of aircraft maintenance, computer application and management services. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 5 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1936

AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLA ON WATERWAYS BEACON SYSTEM

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 10 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Joint Zairian-Angolan Commission on Maintenance and Development of the sea-level segment of the Zaire River has decided to introduce the new international beacon system on the sea-level portion of the Zaire River, following a meeting held recently in Kinshasa.

Use of the new beacon system, adopted by the International Maritime Beaconsing Association at its meeting in Tokyo in 1980, was recommended by AGPAOC (Association of West and Central African Port Managers) for all member countries.

Contrary to past practice, the new beacon system involves placing red marking buoys on the left bank, and green buoys on the right.

Citizen Bukasa Mayela Odia, president-general delegate to the Shiplines Administration (RVM) and acting president of the joint commission, told AZAP [Zairian Press Agency] Monday morning that the Angolan side has agreed to see that appropriate studies are made of Diego Cao Bay, at the mouth of the Zaire River.

The president-general delegate of RVM lauded the spirit of mutual understanding and the close attention paid by the representatives of the two countries to the effort to find ways and means of improving navigability of the sea-level portion of the Zaire River.

According to the final report published at the conclusion of the meeting, the general review carried out by the two sides showed that Zaire and Angola are effectively cooperating in the field of maintenance and improvement of the sea-level portion of the Zaire River.

The report notes the determination of the two countries to strengthen further their cooperative ties in order to continue to carry out the policies of Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and the late Agostinho Neto, who were the signatories of the special agreement that created the Joint Zairian-Angolan Commission on the Zaire River

To this end, the two delegations proposed a series of interrelated measures on beaconing and hydrographic studies. With regard to dredging operations, the two sides agreed the work is proceeding well and in accordance with previous instructions.

The participants in the seventh meeting of the joint commission decided to hold their next meeting 12-19 December in Luanda.

#### Toward Real Improvement of Navigation in the Sea-Level Portion of the Zaire?

The sea-level portion of the Zaire River, the furthest downstream link in the national transportation system as well as its "gateway," is much more easily and safely navigable than in the past, said the president-general delegate of the RVM.

In fact, thanks to the active cooperation between Zaire and Angola as well as to its own efforts, the Shiplines Administration has increased the load-draught capacity of the segment from 22 feet in 1977 to 30 feet in March 1982, the greatest increase in depth since 1960.

These results were made possible by the establishment of a dredging system called "directed dredging" in the rambling region of the maritime stretch "downstream from Boma, and by the permission given the Administration to dump the dredgings in Angolan waters and on Angolan shores."

Reactivating the beacon lights on both sides of the maritime stretch has made it possible to reopen the segment to nighttime navigation between Boma and Banana, which was interrupted in 1977.

With respect to protecting the improvements, the RVM is scheduled to get, as part of the Mobutu Plan, a suction force-pump which will not only increase in dredging capacity but will also be able to straighten out the winding stretches of the portion of the navigation channel in the waters of the rambling region of the maritime stretch.

The RVA has also planned to purchase a dredger with grappling capability, which is needed for the cleaning out of the ports of Banana, Boma and Matadi.

9516

CSO: 4719/1356

REASSERTION OF GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by M. Osiok "Shaba: Peace With Neighboring Countries"]

[Text] As everyone knows, Zaire's foreign policy is based on three cardinal principles: goodwill toward all countries, African unity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

These three principles make it imperative for our people to live in peace with all the peoples of the world.

Thus, Zaire insists on remaining a true-blue peace-loving nation. This is a noble policy, when one realizes that men were created and destined to live in perfect understanding and that peace is the only alternative for a better world.

The [Shaba] regional government is consistently trying to implement this policy in its own sphere of action.

In fact, Governor Mandungu--faithful to the line of action of the Mobutu revolution as it concerns diplomacy--is sparing no effort to establish a peaceful climate of relations between Shaba and the neighboring provinces of this part of Zaire.

As is well known, a permanent regional Zairian-Zambian commission has been in operation for some time. Its first action was the holding of two trade fairs in the space of 2 months, one in Lumumbashi and the other at Ndola. The attendance of the Zambian president at the last meeting of Zairian and Zambian businessmen in Ndola only fanned the hopes that have been aroused by this commission, whose basic objective is to resolve common problems shared by the neighboring regions of our two countries, including establishment of a security cordon on both sides of the border, in order to insure eternal peace between the two countries.

The contribution made by Shaba's governor in this diplomatic undertaking is well known. For he has always played a preponderant part in the working sessions having to do with this Zairian-Zambian joint project.

With regard to Angola, one should note the visits made by Governor Mandungu to the province of Moxico.

During this trip, the two governors--Chinyama and Mandungu--accompanied by their staff were above all searching for ways and means to arrive at an eternal alliance of peace between their two provinces, and thus between the countries of Angola and Zaire.

Thus the bridge of that peace which must exist between Angola and Zaire has been firmly built.

However, it is important for those relations to take the form of broad cooperation in every domain, in order to consolidate the peaceful relations so sincerely desired by both sides.

9516

CSO: 4719/1356

FRG FURNISHES GEOLOGICAL LAB

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 12 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Nsenga Mopepe: "Fruit of FRG-Zaire Cooperation: The Republic of Zaire Receives a Laboratory for Geological Analysis"]

[Text] The FRG has just turned over to the Republic of Zaire a laboratory for geological analysis. The handing over and acceptance by the FRG and Zaire thus mark the official completion of the execution of the terms of the 5-year convention signed by the two countries. The convention expired on 1 July 1982.

By the terms of the convention, the Zairian laboratory was put in the hands of German experts, who were first of all to equip it with geological equipment and chemical products, and then to train the young technicians from the university in applied geological research.

To carry out the training of the young Zairian university technicians (training which cost a total of DM 2,674,000), several missions were carried out in Bas-Zaire, [lower Zaire] in which German experts carried out prospecting of the sulphide deposits of Bamba Kilenda, as well as certain minerals on the outskirts of Kinshasa (this latter work was carried out at the behest of the Marsavco, Brikin and Boukin firms). This prospecting involved exploring for kaolin.

As a further part of the training, several scholarships were given to young Zairian technicians desiring to specialize in chemistry or petrography.

Early in 1981, at the meeting of the Select German-Zairian Committee, the Zairian Government had asked for a prolongation of the training provided by the German Geological Service.

In addition the Zairian Government had asked the German experts to prospect for nonferrous metals between the South-Kivu and the North-Shaba. This project is of great importance, because it is targeted on tin-bearing substances, with the aim of discovering all the tin deposits capable of being exploited, given the importance and strategic position this metal has on the world market.

We should also note that the geological laboratory which has just been turned over to Zaire is reputed to be one of the best in Africa. It has several pieces of sophisticated equipment, including a spectrometer, an X-ray diffractometer, an atomic absorption device, and precision weighing equipment.

With the help of this high-quality scientific equipment, experts will be able to perform all kinds of analysis of rocks, metals, sites and soils.

9516

CSO: 4719/1356

# PRECIOUS STONES TRADE LIBERALIZED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Obotela Osega-Bioto: "Plans to Liberalize Possession, Traffic and Trade in Precious Stones"]

[Text] In the relatively near future, all those Zairians interested in mining or trading in precious stones or materials, such as diamonds and gold, will be able to "come out in the open." Such persons will be authorized to extract, hold and sell their products freely at sales counters set up for this purpose all around the country. In other words, there may be a decision to liberalize the laws governing possession, trade and traffic in precious stones in our country. This decision would follow the decisions taken by the Executive Council in July 1981; they had covered selective decontrol of prices (except for strategic materials) and liberalization of SAD [not involving purchase of foreign currency] importations.

The possible liberalization was announced on 29 July 1982 by the state commissar for the national economy, industry and foreign trade, Citizen Pay Pay Syakassighe. The disclosure was made during his speech on "Current Directions of the Zairian Economy and the Institutional Mechanisms Created for Economic-Social Recovery," addressed to the attendees of the most recent session of the Party College which was held in the great hall of the People's Palace. This program, which embodies the philosophy of a liberal economic system guaranteeing the free play of economic forces, will put an end, once it is adopted, to fraud and clandestine exploitation of our mineral resources. It is of course understood that this liberalization will not affect the mineral concessions of the companies which extract and trade in precious stones; thus no one will be able any more than in the past to go look for diamonds on the Miba concessions, or under or on the SOMINKI [Mining and Industrial Company of KIVU] and Kilo-Moto lands. The laws and regulations now in force are clear on that point.

By liberalizing trade in precious stones throughout the country, a trade which must remain exclusively in the hands of Zairians, the Executive Council is making life easier for all citizens who live in the zones and regions where these riches lie. So every citizen will "work" his land, and he will be able to sell the product of his labor over the counter; legally, and with no qualms; no one will be tempted to go across the border; because,

we dare to hope, the prices will be sufficiently remunerative. And as a result of this liberalization, the peasants of the "Polygon" of gold mining at Kabongola and Katshokolo, as well as other small villages and localities surrounding the Punia and Ubundu zones will no longer be mistreated by the industrial guards of SOMINKI as has happened for several months now in Haut-Zaire [high-Zaire] and Kivu. The peasants living in that "polygon" have been victimized by the actions of employees of that mining company; these employees have been operating even beyond the boundaries of the enterprise's concession. And that is only one of a number of examples.

9516

CSO: 4719/1356

KAUNDA SAYS US-ZAMBIA RELATIONS NORMALIZED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE relations between Zambia and the United States which were strained last year have now been normalised, President Kaunda said in Lusaka yesterday.

He did not elaborate, but it was a reference to last year's incidents which led to Zambia declaring two American diplomats persona non-grata.

American public affairs officer and director of the then International Communication Centre, now United States Information Service (USIS) Mr Michael O'Brien, and first secretary for political affairs Mr John Finney were told to leave the country for their alleged involvement in CIA activities.

The President was speaking when he received credentials from new US ambassador to Zambia Mr Nicholas Platt at State House.

America and Zambia should now work together in harmony and ensure that the Southern African problems were solved peacefully, Dr Kaunda said.

President Kaunda said Southern Africa had problems of immense dangerous proportions and Namibia was a source of conflict in the region.

He reiterated his appeal to the Reagan administration to help in finding a quick

solution to the Namibia problem as the US was the most influential member of the Western contact group of five.

If forces of peace coordinated their efforts, it would be easier to reach a solution acceptable to all and he warned that time was running out.

On the rural development, the President said most Zambians were peasants and the Party and its Government was determined to improve their standard of living.

In reply, Mr Platt said he had personally been involved in finding a solution to the Namibia problem over the years and was deeply interested in its success.

He said while in Zambia he would do everything to strengthen cordial relations between Lusaka and Washington.

He promised to follow the course initiated by his predecessor Mr Frank Wisner and continue to secure US aid for Zambia particularly for agricultural development.

Zambia and the US have worked out food aid, commodity imports, and assistance to help develop Zambia's planning, research, extension and marketing capabilities.

WORLD BANK TO MAKE TWO LOANS TO DEVELOP OIL INDUSTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 82 p 4

[Excerpt]

**THE** World Bank will give Zambia two loans totalling K11.7 million for the development of the oil industry.

The Africa Quarterly Review released by the economist intelligence unit, says that the two loans will cover a 20-year period with an additional five-year grace period.

The first loan of K6.6 million will be used to partly finance the K8 million cost of geographical surveys to be carried out by the geographical survey department.

The data will be interpreted with the help of the World Bank and will be used to attract oil companies into the exploration.

Part of the loan will be used to reprocess and reinterpret data collected under five previous surveys covering some 50,000 km line.

The second loan of K5.1 million will help finance a K5.8 million refinery modification project at the State-owned

Indeni Petroleum Refinery in Ndola.

The refinery is designed to process Arabian light crude oil by up to 25 per cent.

This has raised the economic cost of petroleum products. The project will take into account Zambia's capacity for making use of excess refinery capacity to supply Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, the latest figures released by the Zambia National Energy Corporation show a slight drop in the sale and consumption of refined oil products at the end of last year.

Local sales of oil products for the first half of the 1981/82 year were 334,000 tonnes compared to 681,000 for the 1980/81 year.

CSO: 4700/1935

NIEC MAKES PRE-TAX PROFIT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1981/1982

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE National Import and Export Corporation group of companies made a pre-tax profit of more than K9 million during the 1981/82 financial year.

Chairman Mr Ignatius Muchangwe says in a report released yesterday that the K9.3 million was an increase from the K6.6 million made the previous year.

This was an impressive performance in view of the poor state of the economy.

"The foreign exchange situation deteriorated and the anticipated recovery of the country's economy did not materialise. In real terms, the growth rate for the economy in 1981 in terms of Gross Domestic Product was an insignificant 0.7 per cent.

"After adjustments for adverse terms of trade, the growth rate in 1981 was probably negative. Inflation is unofficially estimated at between 15 and 20 per cent."

He painted a bleak business outlook for Zambia saying the foreign exchange situation was likely to worsen.

Mr Muchangwe urges the group's management and workers at all levels not to get discouraged but to redouble their efforts to boost services to the public.

On the group's turnover for the year under review, he says this was K212.6 million as compared to only K187.2 million the previous year.

The figures excluded inter-company sales within the group which amounted to K8 million and K12 million respectively.

Giving the breakdown of the group's operations, he says it had 122 retail outlets and 41 wholesale depots throughout the country.

CSO: 4700/1935

## EMERGENCY HOUSING PLAN FOR TEACHERS LAUNCHED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

**AN emergency multi-million Kwacha housing scheme for teachers has been launched, Education and Culture Minister Mr Frederick Hapunda has announced.**

The scheme involves building conventional housing units from the present 100 a year to 500 and the buying of houses from district councils and other institutions.

Under the scheme to be undertaken with a massive loan the ministry has secured from the Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS), the Government would use its building branch to put up teachers' houses in rural areas where private building contractors would not venture.

The project is aimed at minimising the teachers' housing problem.

But speaking in an interview in Lusaka yesterday, the minister would not give the exact figure of the loan his ministry had secured from the ZNBS with the Ministry of Finance as the guarantor.

His ministry would spend between K5 million to K10 million from the loan yearly until the housing problem had been solved or reduced.

"We might be spending more than K10 million a year because according to this gentleman's agreement we have reached with the ZNBS the purchase and construction of the housing units would depend on the ability of the ministry."

**Waiting**

Initially the ministry had bought more than 100 houses for teachers from several district councils and the National Housing Authority (NHA) and it was waiting for replies from other councils from which more units would be bought. The project goes into full swing next year.

Giving a breakdown of the houses the ministry had bought, Mr Hapunda said ten were in Chingola and were bought from the NHA and Kitwe and Livingstone councils had sold ten houses each to the ministry while Ndola council had offered 30.

"Lusaka council is selling us 40 houses and in addition the council has given us quotations for building more houses. Mufulira council has sold us seven teachers' housing units."

Mr Hapunda stressed that the Government had made a firm decision to try and reduce the backlog of poorly accommodated and unaccommodated teachers saying: "Our aim is to reduce the number of unaccommodated teachers instead of allowing it to escalate."

He attributed the problem of teachers' housing over the past years to Government policy which inhibited coun-

cils from building conventional housing units and tried to encourage home ownership resulting in the mushrooming of shanty townships.

The minister hit out at the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) whose officials described him as "retrogressive" for the remarks he made on the housing mortgages offered to teachers by managing director of ZNBS Mr Simon Mwewa.

Mr Hapunda had said that Mr Mwewa's offer would not give a lasting solution to the teachers' housing problem and what was needed was a loan to help build conventional houses.

Yesterday, Mr Hapunda maintained that housing mortgages would not provide a lasting solution to the problem and described it as "cosmetic".

It took a long time for an individual to complete a house on a mortgage adding: "It can even take two or three years for a minister, who is in a privileged position to build a house on mortgage."

He wondered how "all of a sudden", the housing mortgages could be a lasting solution when it had always

been there for all Zambians. "Is it new now because it has been given publicity?"

Administratively, he said the houses built on mortgages would present "very serious problems" to the ministry which would find it difficult to transfer teachers.

"Apart from being a problem to extract a housing mortgage from the society especially for lowly paid teachers houses built on mortgages would cease to benefit the ministry once the owner died or was transferred.

"But I am making myself very clear. As Minister of Education I have no right to stop a teacher from building a house on mortgage. What I am saying is that it can't provide a lasting solution to the teachers' housing problem."

Asked to comment on the minister's remarks Mr Mwewa yesterday declined to say anything and referred all enquiries to his mortgages manager Mr Patrick Lungu "whom I have given all the details".

Mr Lungu confirmed that he was compiling a list of teachers who wanted to secure mortgages.

CSO: 4700/1935

## LOW COPPER PRICES THREATEN NATION'S MINING FUTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE persistent low copper prices on the world market are threatening the future of mining in Zambia.

Since all the high grade copper ore have been exhausted and the mines were now mining low grade copper ore it could be uneconomic for the industry.

Acting permanent secretary for Mines Dr Eli Mwanang'enze said in Lusaka yesterday that if the price of copper kept sliding the life span of copper mining in Zambia would be reduced drastically.

The Zambian copper mines were getting deeper and the grade of ore mined is lower.

He said however, that should the price rise considerably on the market and maintain the trend, then Zambia would mine even the lowest grade of the metal and boost the life span.

The current estimated life span of the Zambian copper mines was between 25 and 35 years. This meant that the future of the industry was dependent on "what happens in the next ten years."

If copper prices rose, Zambian mines could even expect to remain in business for the next 60 years.

"We have close to one billion tonnes of .9 to one per cent copper in Lumwana area of the North-Western Province which comes to the surface, but under the present prices, this deposit is not economic to mine because:

- It is 250 km from the nearest smelter which is Chingola and;

- There is no railway line linking Chingola and Lumwana for use in transporting the ore."

On the cassiterite (tin) mining, Dr Mwanang'enze said his ministry had organised villagers in the Choma-Kalomo area where there was a huge cassiterite belt bearing rock into small groups for purposes of mining licences and these had been registered.

The ministry wanted to deploy a mining engineer and a geologist in the cassiterite mining area to give advice to the miners.

A problem which had been experienced was that local villagers only operated seasonally since they had to farm during the rains which affected output during the period.

In Chingola, Zana reports that transporters of copper from Kansanshi mine in Solwezi have been accused of being careless in the way they haul the ore.

Chingola Member of Parliament, Mr Denny Kapandula said he had observed this when he travelled between Chingola and Solwezi by road.

Dumps of copper ore which if collected could fill three trucks was left to waste by the roadside.

He called on truck owners to supervise their drivers to ensure the wastage was reduced.

IRISH GOVERNMENT MAKES WATER SUPPLY PROJECT GRANT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] THE Irish government has given Zambia K1.5 million grant for a water supplies project in the Norther Province.

And Dublin has agreed to provide two water engineers, borehole drilling equipment, transport and training for village water supplies to the province.

The project to be located in Kasama will be the Irish government's main contribution to the "United Nations international drinking water supply and sanitation decade."

The project will provide convenient primary water points through mill and borehole construction and maintenance.

It is estimated that by the end of the first phase, clean, safe, drinking water will have been provided to more than 40,000 people.

Director-general for National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno, and director of the Department of Water Affairs Mr Chewe Kayombo have welcomed the Irish government's choice of Zambia.

The Irish government is already involved in the operation of Kasama rural dairy.

According to an Irish embassy spokesman, the siting of the project, which would begin at the end of this year, was a logical progression of the Irish programme of development cooperation activities in Northern Province.

The spokesman said the project would have added a related health monitoring component with the aim of eradicating bilharzia and other water-borne diseases from the village drinking supplies.

Training of Zambian personnel was envisaged.

In April Ireland gave Zambia K30,000 for the Kasama dairy farm. And in January it gave Zambia K33,000 to improve the Mungwi water supply system in the same province.

# LACK OF TRANSPORT, MARKETS CAUSE CHIRUNDU CROPS TO ROT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sept 82 p 5

[Text]

**VEGETABLES** and fruits rot every year in Chirundu because farmers have not organised themselves into a cooperative to find a suitable market.

Bananas and various types of vegetables such as cabbage, tomatoes and lettuce go to waste, because of lack of proper transport and marketing facilities.

The most affected are the 42 farmers settled at Jordan Kapulila village after completing an eight-month course in agriculture at the nearby Zambezi training farm.

Mr Smart Kapesa who completed his course in 1973 and has been at the settlement since then said although he and his colleagues were producing a lot of crops, they did not have transport and a suitable market.

"We are producing quite a lot of crops, but we cannot find transport. As a result our produce rots here or it is sold to the local people at give-away prices."

Mr Kapesa said there was need to form a cooperative if the situation was to improve.

"But efforts in the past to form a cooperative have been fruitless because some of our colleagues are not keen on the venture."

Another farmer Mr Bartholomew Kondola supported the idea of a cooperative because it would minimise their transport and marketing problems.

At the moment he was experiencing difficulties in transporting his produce to markets and his bananas and vegetables were rotting.

All the farmers interviewed said they were satisfied with the way their plots had been serviced by the training farm.

"What we are complaining about is lack of transport and a market. Otherwise we have excellent farming plots with rich soil."

One of the instructors at the training farm Mr Alberto Farotto, a 26-year-old Italian volunteer who arrived in the country two weeks ago, supported the idea of farmers forming a cooperative.

If they did that, it would be easier for them to acquire a truck to transport their produce to markets.

The farmers also grow peas, carrots spinach turnips, green paper, squash, and egg fruits.

TOBACCO BLACKMARKETEERING CAUSES ANNUAL LOSS TO GOVERNMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Government is losing about K10 million worth of tobacco through blackmarketeering every year, Tobacco Board of Zambia (TBZ) company secretary Mr Victor Mwaba said in Lusaka.

Mr Mwaba said about one million kilogrammes of tobacco were being sold on the black market annually and if this crop was sold legally, the Government could earn K10 million through duty charges.

If the same amount of tobacco was exported, Zambia would earn K2 million in foreign exchange.

Mr Mwaba said the Government had initiated plans to make a cheap brand of tobacco for the low income group as a measure to curb the selling of the crop on the black market.

He said the low income

earners preferred to buy tobacco from the black market because of the cheap prices compared to the manufactured commodity.

If the low income group could afford a cheap brand of tobacco, black marketeering could be curbed because they were presently making the illegal business lucrative.

The recently increased producer prices of the crop for next year was one of the steps the State had taken to discourage selling the crop on the black market.

Mr Mwaba accused the police of not enforcing the law against tobacco black marketeering.

He explained that the law required that tobacco be auctioned on legal auction floors but this was being shunned by some producers.

CSO: 4700/1935

MEASURES TAKEN TO CURB SUGAR SMUGGLING TO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

TRUCK drivers delivering sugar to appointed agents on the Copperbelt will with immediate effect report to district governors' offices to ascertain the quantity.

This is one of the measures taken by the Copperbelt Contingency Planning Committee meeting to curb the smuggling of sugar to neighbouring countries.

Provincial political secretary and chairman of the committee Mr Pickson Chitambala said in Ndola yesterday the measures would help reduce smuggling in the province.

Sugar was the most smuggled commodity and to minimise the incidence all drivers have to report to district governors who would ascertain the quantity and destination of the consignment.

Police had been asked to intensify checks to ensure that the trucks carried the right commodity.

In the past smugglers used empty 50 kg mealie meal bags to carry sugar to other countries and unsuspecting police

officers on patrol would let them pass not knowing that they carried sugar.

"Police can hardly tell the difference when the bag is labelled breakfast meal 50 kg so the trucks are allowed to pass."

Mr Chitambala appealed to businessmen, organisations and Party officials to be patriotic and urged them not to allow smuggling just because some money was offered to them in return.

The Party and its Government was finding problems to raise the much needed foreign exchange.

"People caught smuggling will be dealt with by the established courts."

Early this week Mr Chitambala expressed concern over the increasing incidence of sugar smuggling in the province and called on all district governors to be vigilant to curb the "evil practice".

CSO: 4700/1935

FOREIGN EXCHANGE NEEDED TO IMPORT FERTILIZER AT SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development is battling to obtain foreign exchange to bring in fertiliser worth K4 million which is marooned at South African ports.

Minister, Mr Unia Mwila, also expressed concern at the reluctance by the Bank of Zambia to release foreign exchange to import "emergency" Pioneer seed to keep the crop readily available in the country and avoid panic-buying in case of drought.

Mr Mwila said at the weekend that the fertiliser was held up at South African ports en route to Zambia because of K4 million needed for its clearance.

He said, however, that there was already enough fertiliser in the country most of which has already reached districts throughout the country.

Mr Mwila said the Ministry had also ordered 20,000 pockets of Pioneer seed maize from South Africa and Zimbabwe in case of a repeat of the last season's drought.

He said, however, that this strategy had been sabotaged by the non-release of foreign exchange to import the commodity.

He warned that there would be serious trouble if the drought which hit the country last year is repeated next season.

The government has also distributed three tractors to each district throughout the country to help farmers in their work.

Mr Mwila said the government will also import nine land clearing units to assist farmers mostly in dense forest areas of Northern Province.

The minister also said the ministry had helped the Agriculture Finance Company (AFC) to get K80 million for credits to farmers.

CSO: 4700/1935

## BRIEFS

NEWSPRINT CRISIS AVERTED--HAPPILY, we are glad to announce that the critical newsprint shortage which had earlier threatened the cessation of publication of both the TIMES of ZAMBIA and the SUNDAY TIMES of ZAMBIA is over, if only just. We are still in business and your national daily will be on the streets tomorrow. For that reason we pay tribute to all Party, Government and business leaders who, individually and/or collectively, laboured hard to ensure that we obtain new supplies of newsprint at once. We are grateful to them and to the nation's patience. Editor-in-Chief. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 82 p 1]

TRAINING IN UK--THE British government has sponsored 250 Zambian students for training in various sectors in the United Kingdom, the British Council deputy representative Mr David Constable said yesterday. Mr Constable said Britain will spend about K4.6 million in training the students who will be leaving in small groups. He said the programme of sending students to Britain for training began in 1964 and approximately 250 students are supposed to be sponsored by the British government every year. Mr Constable said 40 of the students will be going to train in agriculture and natural resources. "The students are going to Britain under the scholarship organised by the British government in collaboration with the Zambian government," he said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 82 p 5]

GDR EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT AMENDMENT--ZAMBIA is to amend the educational agreement she signed with the German Democratic Republic (GDR) last year, Minister of State for Education Mr Alan Chilimboyi said in Lusaka yesterday. The amendment to the technical training agreement this month is aimed at upgrading the courses. The minister was speaking at the Lusaka International Airport before he left for the GDR on a familiarisation tour of universities and colleges where Zambian students are enrolled. Originally the agreement was based on sending Zambian students with Form Three certificates to the GDR for technical training, but now these courses had been upgraded to cater for Form Five school leavers. Mr Chilimboyi is expected to sign the amendment in Berlin with his counterpart this month. Already more than 300 Zambian students have been sponsored for technical training in the GDR for periods ranging from two to three years under the agreement signed between Zambia and the GDR last year. Meanwhile, more than 120 Zambian students left for the GDR yesterday for technical training. Mr Chilimboyi who accompanied them said the students would be trained in various technical fields to enable Zambia have many skilled workers. Among the students who left for Berlin were ten nurses from the Ministry of Health who would specialise in their field, he said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 82 p 9]

## NAMES OF REMANDED ZIPRA, ZAPU MEN LISTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

FORMER ZIPRA leaders Lieutenant-General Look-out Masuku and Cde Dumiso Dabengwa were remanded in custody for another two weeks yesterday.

At a hearing in the maximum-security wing of Chikurubi Prison, to which the Press were not admitted, magistrate Mr Pierre van Oudtshoorn remanded the pair until September 21.

Senior public prosecutor, Mr Esmail Chatikobo, said no trial dates had yet been set for either man.

They were first remanded on July 29 in connection with allegations of treason.

Cde Isaac Nyathi, Cde Misheck Velaphi Ncube, Cde Masala Sibanda, Cde Nicholas Nkomo and Cde Chaka Moyo, who appeared with the two men, were also remanded to the same date.

Another 40 men, including Cde Vote Moyo, ZAPU MP for Matabeleland North, were remanded to the same date.

Cde Moyo, Cde Albaba Samson Dhlodhlo, Cde Cephas Ncube, Cde Jubani Sibangilliso, Cde Stanley Donga, Cde James John Sibanda, Cde Zephania Nkomo, Cde Wilmot Dube, Cde Amos Davitone English Sikiwa, Cde Christopher Moyo, Cde Obhe Mathathu, Cde Ben Dube, Cde Absalom Ngwenya Vundhla and Cde William Mkwananzi were

remanded in connection with allegations that they were involved in the attack near the Prime Minister's home on June 24.

Cde Johannes Sibanda was remanded in connection with alleged contraventions of section 50(3)(c) of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

Other men remanded in connection with the same Act are, Cde Yona Ndhlovu Ndewene, Cde Peter Ncube, Cde Mathew Mukwena, Cde Jack Mpotu, Cde Moffat Hadebe, Cde Simon Gumede, Cde Peter Moyo, Cde Luke Magadhlela, Cde Robert Sibanda, Cde Alfheli Sibanda, Cde Saul Ncube, Cde Philemon Nyathi, Cde Thebuho Moyo, Cde Makiwane Khumalo, Cde Vini Ncube, Cde Matshuni Mhlanga, and Cde Abel Makombo.

Nine men were remanded for alleged contraventions of the Preservation of Constitutional Government Act.

They are: Cde Sarai Sithole, Cde Bonde Gwanzura, Cde Jubas Mlazi, Cde Zephania Moyo, Cde Frank Nyoni, Cde Uyapo Velampini, Cde Bonus David Hlabangani, Cde Arthur Mzingeli Mthunzi and Cde Phillip Mlazi.

Certificates signed by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, bar any court from granting the men bail.

## CENSUS SPIN-OFFS AID DEVELOPMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Government will soon publish a series of papers from the information collected during the census, the Director of the Central Statistical Office, Dr Gibson Mandishona, said yesterday.**

In an interview, he said the papers would be compiled by statistical technicians from his department, experts from the University of Zimbabwe, the United Nations and other international agencies.

"These monographs, in conjunction with the proposed household surveys, will offer an invaluable information inventory of the socio-economic conditions in Zimbabwe.

"They will cover the numerous cross-tabulations of the census results which will reflect the socio-economic groupings in this country."

They would cover issues such as education, health, labour and employment patterns, general demographic profiles, the mass media and communications, women in the economy, internal migration, birth and mortality patterns.

Meanwhile, the statistics department had published a booklet outlining social conditions in district council areas.

"The information compiled in this booklet was given to us by various ministries working in the rural areas and will be updated from time to time," he said.

"This office intends to continue to collect and publish information periodically, so that development in the rural areas can be monitored."

Dr Mandishona said that the booklet contained the number of primary and secondary schools, hospitals and clinics, bus permits, post offices and commercial leases in the communal lands.

In addition the publication indicated the number of dip tanks, co-operative marketing outlets, cat-

tiesale pens and details of tarred and gravelled roads.

"We plan to expand the coverage of such inventories in future to include the rural council areas, which are composed of commercial farmers," he said.

The papers would be given to the respective ministries which deal with particular problems and "will serve as guidelines to planners in that particular department".

"Basically, the idea is that in many African countries, it happens that after so much money has been spent in a census project, the Government is burdened with lots of information which will not be used meaningfully until the next census.

"We want to avoid such an unnecessarily expensive situation."

CSO: 4700/1950

## AFRICANIZATION OF SCIENCE TRAINING SOUGHT

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

**DELEGATES to the Forum of African Science Educators conference, held in Harare last week, will soon present recommendations for new science curriculums to their governments.**

Speaking in an interview at the end of the five-day conference, the chairman of the Zimbabwe Association for Science Education (Zimase), Mr Chiv Chimombe, said that if their resolutions get the support of African governments there could soon be a new science curriculum for the continent.

Zimase organised and hosted the first conference of Fase, which took place at the University of Zimbabwe last week.

The Harare conference, Mr Chimombe said, had put forward more than 10 recommendations for a science curriculum that would be relevant to the needs of Africa.

Two of the recommendations passed at the meeting had been:

The need for a science technology applicable to a country undergoing transformation from a rural to a monetary economy, and formulation and implementation of a strategy for persuading parents, governments and industries that there could be no functional education

unless everyone understood its purpose.

**WRITING**

Mr Chimombe, who is the headmaster of Fletcher High School, said that in Zimbabwe, members of his association were already attempting to write science textbooks.

"We are using foreign science textbooks, and as science teachers, we know what is wrong with these books and we must therefore write what is relevant to our students."

They had already answered part of the challenge to bring in a science curriculum relevant to the needs of this country by the introduction of science booklets to back up the Zimsci projects of the Ministry of Education and Culture, he said.

"The writers are there," he said. "All we need to do is to get them together and give them the assignments and they will start to write."

The next Fase conference is to be held in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, in two years' time, Mr Chimombe said.

## MIGRANT LABOR LINK TO SA ENDS

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

**ONLY 100 Zimbabwean workers now work in South African mines since the Government stopped the recruitment of local migrant labour by Pretoria last year, says the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai.**

In 1979 the figure stood at about 33 000, he told last week's meeting of the Southern African Labour Commission in Gaborone, Botswana.

Cde Kangai stressed that although the Government had stopped the recruitment of Zimbabweans for employment in South Africa, it had not prevented individuals from making private arrangements to work there.

He said the newly-created department of employment development would assist returning Zimbabweans by:

- Providing them with free placement and career development services;
- Referring applicants to the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development for on-the-job training and trade testing;
- Organising them into self-help co-operatives or "public works communal programmes"; and
- Recommending labour intensive approaches to both the private and public sectors.

Ziana reports that South Africa continued to be Zimbabwe's principal trading partner during the first third of this year with imports topping exports by nearly \$40 million.

The latest issue of the Government's monthly Digest of Statistics says that Zimbabwe exported goods worth \$53.2 million to South Africa, but imported goods worth \$91.8 million.

Its other major trading partners included the United Kingdom, West Germany and America with Botswana leading the field among the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference countries.

Total exports dropped to \$278.3 million between January and April this year compared to the \$303.3 million during the first third of last year. Imports rose from \$303.3 million last year to \$360.3 million between January and April this year.

Zimbabwe's major exports included unmanufactured tobacco (\$45.7 million), ferro-alloys (\$34 million), asbestos (\$23.5 million), nickel metal (\$20.6 million), raw sugar (\$18 million) and coal (\$16.6 million).

With the vegetable oil shortage, the export of animal and vegetable oils

and fats had decreased substantially since 1980 and only netted \$296 000 between January and April.

Zimbabwe's growing fuel bill is reflected by petrol and petroleum products topping the import bill at \$55.4 million.

Railway vehicles and spares cost \$23 million between January and April. Spending really took off in February when equipment worth \$19 million was imported — more than double the whole of 1981.

Next on the nation's shopping list were bus, lorry and chassis parts (\$14.6 million), power machinery and switchgear (\$10.5 million), textile and leather machinery (\$9.8 million) and motor car assembly kits (\$9.1 million).

The sale of produce from communal lands reached its highest June level this year by raising \$10.7 million compared to \$6.2 million in June last year. Total sales from January to June almost doubled this year to \$18.3 million.

Commercial farms brought in \$76.2 million compared to \$75.4 million in June last year. The total sales from January to June topped \$195.4 million compared with \$177.1 million during the first six months of last year.

## We're Confident of Progress, Says Banker

THERE was nothing alarming in Zimbabwe's economy and any problems being experienced should be seen as the "usual pains and pressures" of any newly independent state, a senior bank official said on Friday.

Mr Asghar Jafri, general manager of the Bank of Credit and Commerce of Zimbabwe, said that, as a Third World bank accustomed to the problems of developing countries, "we have every confidence in the future of Zimbabwe".

The Bank of Credit and Commerce of Zimbabwe, established in Zimbabwe 14 months ago, has a Government equity shareholding of 47 percent, while 53 percent of the shares are held by the parent Bank of Credit and Commerce of Luxembourg.

"The very fact that we decided to open offices in Zimbabwe and have an extensive expansion programme on our drawing

boards is testimony of our confidence in the economic future of this country," Mr Jafri said.

Within the next six weeks, the bank would open a branch at Chitungwiza. A branch was planned for Highfield and another for Kwekwe this year, while in the 1983 programme, branches would be opened in Mutare, Gweru, Nyanda and Gokwe, he said.

The bank already has a branch in Harare and another in Bulawayo.

As a locally incorporated bank, it was a fundamental principle of the institution to contribute to the development of the country by giving assistance to emergent enterprises in business and commerce.

"But at the same time, as a non-political institution, we would wish to project a multi-racial outlook, not only in our lending policies but also in employment at all levels," he said.

CSO: 4700/1948

GOLD MINING COOPERATIVE TO OPERATE IN MAKAHA

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

**A GOLD mining co-operative for ex-combatants in Makaha, Mutoko, is set to start operating on Monday, a spokesman said yesterday.**

The co-operative is made up of 65 former Zanla men aged between 18 and 22 years old. The initiative for the project came from the Mining Commission, which received information from the people in Mutoko that there were good prospects for gold mining in the Makaha District.

An investigation by the Mining Commission confirmed this and the information was passed on to ZANU (PF)'s headquarters.

The co-operative's secretary for production, Cde Sam Muzaminda, said the \$5 000 capital to start the scheme, and equipment worth \$16 000, had been loaned by the Ministry of Mines. The repayment terms had still to be worked out.

In addition, the members had decided to inject \$3 000 of their demobilisation pay into the co-operative.

All members of the project were formerly unem-

ployed, their education had been interrupted by the war. They had been selected at the ZANU (PF) provincial level.

Cde Kennedy Chiminy, assistant administrative secretary at the party's offices in Machipisa, Harare, said most of those chosen were people with previous mining experience.

The treasurer of the co-operative, Cde Amos Musvipa (22), worked part-time in a Chegutu mine during his school holidays before crossing the border into Mozambique in 1978.

"Although I was not able to continue with my education, it is a consolation that I can use my skills now," he said.

The slump in mineral prices did not worry the men.

"What is important is that most of the men who were unemployed have been given a chance to work. Our aim is to secure our future and that of our children. The price of gold will rise one day," Cde Muzaminda said.

CSO: 4700/1950

## SHAKE-UP OF NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE Ministry of Transport hopes to introduce a national transport plan early next year that will provide Zimbabwe with an integrated transport system, the Deputy Minister, Cde Amos Midzi, told the Assembly.**

Answering questions that had been raised during Thursday's debate on the vote for the ministry, he said consultations with other ministries about the plan were under way.

Mr Paddy Shields (Independent, Bulawayo Central) had pointed out that the country would not benefit if only main railway lines were modernised. Cde Midzi said modernisation had to start with the main lines and then move on to the branches and sub-lines.

Of the 87 steam locomotives earmarked for rehabilitation, 73 were already back in service and the rest should be ready by the end of the year. These should last until the system was completely electrified.

The ministry wanted to move towards a cost based tariff for the railways, but this was a complicated process and could not be done overnight.

Mr Richard Cartwright (Independent, Hatfield) had asked about the road motor services and Cde Midzi said it was moving towards profitability. The deficit for this year had been reduced to \$28 151 000.

Mr Cartwright had also asked whether Mozambique had asked for 220 wagons as reparation for war damages and had also seized some locomotives during the liberation war.

Cde Midzi said the wagons were in Mozambique as part of an agreement between the two governments to benefit both countries. At the end of the war there had been two electric diesel locomotives in Mozambique and these had been returned. There had also been three steam locomotives for which hire charges had been waived.

Cde Midzi assured the House that the Government was satisfied there were no more saboteurs in the national railways although soon after independence, his ministry had met problems 'here and there'.

Cde Matibenga (ZANU PF, Midlands) asked the ministry to consider constructing a railway line to Gokwe, where he said, people had problems on the roads during the rainy season.

Cde Midzi said it would be desirable to have as many railway lines as pos-

sible, if not for constraints of finance and route viability.

Cde Midzi agreed with Mr Divaris (Independent, Kopje) that Air Zimbabwe should "spread its wings", adding that his ministry was considering destinations in South-East Asia, Eastern Europe and other parts of the world.

The deputy minister told the House that while the airlines in the rest of the world were in the doldrums, Air Zimbabwe was "doing well" under the circumstances.

Cde Midzi told Mr Tony Berkhout (RF, Central) that Air Zimbabwe's planning manager was engaged in a study to see if there was any justification for a "milk run" linking Mutare, Harare, Gweru and Bulawayo.

Mr Berkhout noted that the ministry had received an approach from Matabele Air about carrying freight between the four centres.

The problem was cost, Cde Midzi said. The most expensive parts of flying were the take-offs and landings and therefore the cost of the "milk run" would be extremely high.

# SUCCESS OF HARARE FARM SHOW HAILED

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

**"THE best Harare Agricultural Show ever," was the opinion of the Show Society's general manager, Mr Alan Dawkins, after the number of visitors was tallied at more than 179 000 — 5 000 more than last year.**

But a vast amount of rubbish remained to be cleared up after Saturday's large turnout — the last day of the show.

Mr Dawkins said a tour of exhibits by senior show officials and council members found that all exhibitors were very satisfied. Many of them had done exceedingly well in sales and forward bookings.

Most of the cattle had been removed by Saturday, but there were still some cattle, pigs and sheep which, he hoped, would have been removed by yesterday.

"My personal assessment is that, without any exaggeration, it has been the best show ever held in Harare," he said.

"This reflects the view of all those who took part in administration and entertainment and exhibitors in both agricultural and commercial sectors.

"There was an orderli-

ness throughout the week which enabled the public and all those at the show to relax and enjoy the festive nature of this great event."

Mr Dawkins paid tribute to everyone who took part in what was "undoubtedly a most memorable event".

Enormous crowds attended the fireworks on Friday and the police display under floodlights. They thoroughly appreciated what had been provided and there was tremendous applause when the evening's entertainments were over.

The deputy fire officer in Harare, Mr Brian Starrett, organised the fireworks — a larger display than last year. It was in aid of the Cancer Association, which raised \$4 000.

As most of the money was in silver, Mr Dawkins said cancer officials had to work into the early hours of the morning counting the takings.

CSO: 4700/1948

## GRAIN RUSH THREATENS SMALL FARMERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text]

HUNDREDS of communal farmers in Chipuriro could lose a lot of money if nothing is done to enforce strict regulations on grain transporters, the area's GMB depot manager, Cde John Banda, said yesterday.

Transporters were being hired by the communal farmers on condition they would deliver the grain direct to the depot. But some transporters were dumping grain outside the depot entrance and waiting some time before taking it in, Cde Banda said in an interview.

Transporters were leaving the bags outside, often unattended, and rushing back to pick up more from the communal farmers because they wanted to make more money.

While the move seems to be aimed at increasing the daily takings of the transporters, Cde Banda said that if the grain was destroyed by ants, as happened last year when bags were left outside for days, or soaked wet by rains because they were unprotected, the GMB was not responsible.

"A lot of the grain was destroyed last year and some of it became unacceptable. The GMB is not responsible for the bags left lying outside because we make every effort to get in the maize, soya beans and sorghum brought to us daily. But

we cannot handle something left outside by someone," Cde Banda said.

Senator Freddie Moyo from the area said it appeared that the communal farmers were not aware of the practice of the transporters.

As a result of this dumping, Senator Moyo said, bags were stolen or left to rot. "Once the farmers have paid the charges for grain transport to the depot they are not willing to pay for it to be returned because it has been damaged while waiting to go into the depot."

He said although there were no figures to indicate how many bags had been left outside by the transporters, the communal farmers had lost a lot of money.

"There were many bags dumped and left unattended for days or over the weekends last year; this process seems to be repeating itself again," Senator Moyo said.

Cde Banda said that they sometimes had long queues of trucks, vans and ox-driven carts delivering grain to the depot, and this took time to clear. But if the transporters were patient there would be no need to dump bags outside the depot.

Senator Moyo feared that when communal farmers lost money because

of someone else they could lose enthusiasm for producing enough food for the country and the SADCC region.

Cde Banda said that the trucks, which dumped their load outside, would take his staff of 45 men less than 30 minutes to unload.

They were handling about 1 000 bags of grain daily and already they had taken in 286 064 bags according to figures entered last Friday. Indications were that this year they were going to exceed the 513 345 bags taken in at the depot last year.

But Cde Banda felt that if they had a weighbridge scale they could speed up the process.

Senator Moyo said his main fear was that the rains had already started and this would damage any grain left outside.

Cde Banda said that he had made "seven big extensions" to the depot. There would be a crisis if sufficient tarpaulins to cover the 800 000 bags already in the depot were

not delivered soon.

"Right now," Cde Banda said, "I do not have any tarpaulins to cover the grain here. I asked my head office and was told that they did not have any."

"I have some left from last year but my main worry is what to do if the rains come pouring down today."

Problem number two, he said, was how to further expand the depot if this year's grain remains there as happened last year.

Senator Moyo said that things at the depot only improved after the Prime Minister visited it and heard the grievances of the people in the area. There was need for a high level Government delegation to visit the area this year to ensure that operations at the centre were speeded up.

He also felt that perhaps more people should be employed to ensure all the grain was delivered before the onset of the rains.

CSO: 4700/1950

## SUCCESS OF COOPERATIVE FARMING REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE co-operative movement is gaining a strong foothold in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said yesterday.**

Officially opening the Harare Show, Senator Norman said that between 1979 and last year societies' membership rose from 40 600 to more than 51 000.

"But, more importantly, their trading turnover increased from \$3,5 million to \$21,9 million — a staggering 525 percent in only three years.

"It fully illustrates the positive role and tangible benefits of co-operative movement, both for production and enterprise."

He said the Government emphasised the benefits of the co-operative movement, both for production and marketing.

According to accurate statistical data available for 1980, a total of \$296,6 million had been invested in consumable inputs by all farming sectors.

To this amount should be added another \$13,8 million injected into capital projects.

It was also interesting that only \$74,8 million in foreign exchange was required to generate that income. As a result local inputs accounted for \$235,8 million, "an extremely creditable performance and proof of local confidence".

Also in 1980 agro-industry based companies had a turnover of \$933,7 million.

"Today," said Senator Norman, "I would expect them to have broken

through the billion dollar barrier."

Banking institutions had also made their contribution to the continued success of agriculture.

Last year the commercial banking sector's advances to farmers amounted to \$57,4 million. A further \$184,2 million had been committed by the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

"From this cash outlay of close to \$300 million I would estimate that the industry will show a turnover of about \$740 million," said Senator Norman.

"This healthy return, apart from giving satisfaction to the leaders, I imagine would bring a slight relaxing of expression on the face of the Commissioner of Taxes."

Service departments had contributed \$55,8 million to the farming community.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe had carried \$17,2 million worth of agricultural produce last year, which accounted for 10,6 percent of their total tariff revenue.

"Facts and figures on their own do not tell the full story," he said. "We can enjoy the finest of

structures and infrastructures supported by adequate finance and resources.

"But without men and women with dedication and motivation and who have the determination to succeed, all other ingredients would be wasted.

"However, we have our finest asset and are extremely blessed and fortunate in those who serve our land."

Senator Norman said he viewed agriculture as the surest vehicle for rural development.

In its efforts to boost productivity, he said, the Government would not neglect any of the country's farming sectors.

Commercial, communal and resettlement sectors were equally important and needed assistance and promotion to meet the country's growing demands.

"Inevitably," Senator Norman said, "with this promotion will come improved services, communications and a better standard of living.

"We have resources and we have the people who have given new impetus to continuing the thrust which will be needed to

achieve our objectives.

"However, I believe that within a short space of time we will substantially help to eliminate ignorance and remove poverty through agriculture."

He was very satisfied to see the high degree of Zimbabwean farmers' professionalism noted by people from other countries.

Zimbabwe was constantly getting requests for advice and help from countries plagued with poor agricultural productivity.

"It is a source of great satisfaction to me that this country has been tasked with producing a food security plan for the SADCC region," said Senator Norman.

"It is a recognition of the vital role we can play in trying to ensure that the increasing food requirements over the next decade are met.

"This recognition places a further responsibility upon all of us connected with agriculture and re-emphasises that we cannot afford to relax or become complacent.

"Indeed, it poses yet one more challenge to our ability and our expertise — a challenge I am happy to accept on your behalf."

# MINISTER URGES PRIVATE SECTOR TO AID SMALL FARMERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, yesterday called on the private sector to help emergent farmers facing problems in the communal areas.

Officially opening the third annual congress of the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe at the Domboshawa Training Centre, he said:

"If they accept this challenge I am sure they will find it rewarding.

"More important, they will be making a major contribution to an area in this country which badly needs assistance."

His ministry would give full support to anyone who came forward and helped communal farmers.

Nothing in farming was easy and problems of the past such as drought, pests and diseases would keep recurring.

"However, the Government is well aware of your problems and I urge you constantly to make the authorities aware of your needs and requirements."

The Government's main agricultural thrust was directed towards improving communal areas but he warned delegates not to forget that the final responsibility for success depended on them.

"Agriculture is much spoken about today, and everybody is talking about greater productivity and greater return from the land.

"I am delighted and encouraged by the number of farmers who have come

here today showing an interest in agriculture. I believe the time for greater production is now, and the time for talking about it is over.

"First of all the war of liberation is over, but the Government is dealing with dissidents in certain parts of the country. No stone will be left unturned in dealing with those who try to sabotage the farming community."

Research was now geared towards boosting production in the communal and small-scale sectors, he said.

This emphasis was put into operation since November last year when Agritex began to function fully under one ministry.

Senator Norman said that tea and sunflowers had now joined the group of controlled crops whose producer prices are reviewed annually.

He regretted that there was a shortage of extension staff. Measures would be taken to ensure that those trained would not be poached by the private sector.

Pressure on land was increasing. In 20 years the number of farmers rose from 395 000 to 800 000 and the figure would soon pass a million.

"If we are to remove poverty and have a better standard for all, this can be done through increasing production on the land. To do this we must increase training facilities and ensure that those who qualify teach farmers," he said.

## MASTER FARMERS GIVEN ACCESS TO NEW LAND

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text]

**THE resettlement areas are now open to master farmers in communal areas because most resettled people do not know how to farm, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said yesterday.**

Addressing delegates to the congress of the National Farmers' Association (for master farmers), Cde Mahachi said the Government appealed to members to co-operate in the new exercise.

Previously his ministry sent out forms to screen potential settlers and the policy was to take on people without land.

But yesterday Cde Mahachi said: "In resettlement we have given land to 15 000 people but most of them do not know how to farm.

"We want — and I am appealing to you today — to give land that will be acquired this year to members of your association.

"We know that many of you are champion farmers with fine holdings and nice homes.

"Some of you may not want to leave your homes and go to resettlement schemes, but we know that with your knowledge and ambition to farm, you will do a good job.

"If we say we have found so many farms and we want people who can farm, we ask you to come to these resettlement schemes."

Cde Mahachi said the resettlement exercise in some parts of the country had been hindered by conflicts and bickering among co-operatives.

Co-operatives were formed to increase farmers' output and make it easier for the Government to assist them. He warned that people who continued to squabble risked losing Government support.

He stressed the need for co-operatives formed in the collective spirit.

"The Government is keen to see this happen," he said.

It had become apparent that people resettled on co-operatives were prospering more than those who were given individual plots.

The Government was setting up a department of co-operative development whose officials would spearhead the co-operative movement.

It was essential for co-

operatives to be registered with his ministry.

He said an interim committee, headed by the president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Cde Gary Magadzire, had been set up to bring together various splinter groups operating on collective principles.

Organisations to be brought under one roof include the Mushandira Pamwe clubs of Silveira House, Windmill Masvingo clubs, general savings clubs and the Group Development Area clubs organised by Agritex.

The Government was keen to see all farmers united. The Government would not fold its arms while people working towards the same goal were quarrelling.

"I hope that you will do what the Government has asked so that you can speak with one voice," he said.